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TWELVE PAGES.

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3-30 P.M.				
4th July	EGYPT	7912	MOOLTAN	9631
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9626
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10513
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

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ALLIER	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,492	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th "
OCEANIEN	6,149	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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OCEANIEN	6,149	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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MIYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	...	9th July.
TSUSHIMA MARU	...	B. Kon	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
HAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MIYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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DWARKA	1,605	Fri. 10th July	on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

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S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 6th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

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S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bills of lading to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 4th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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4th July, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,983	G. Bartels	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badeusch	1st October 1908
KORRBER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st Nov, 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th Nov. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Cliumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
VORWAERTS	9000	B. Bodmars	25th July 1908.

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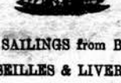

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	8,121	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,718	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

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RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.
PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.

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They go together with the Remington

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements or modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, wearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effect, are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of sex and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE ESTATE [illegible] Wood Street, Cheapside, London, E.C., or of Agents for above

AGENTS FOR INDIA: TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers on the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 124, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 3, Grey Street, Fort, Bombay, by Boat or Railway.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Lot [illegible] Rubber and Leather, H.P., by Robey & Co. [illegible] by the Pressed per square inch. Two Hydraulic Presses to 80 ton. Steam pull off work cutting machine by Hodgkinson. Gear by Hodgkinson. To examine the above apply Arpy Iron Co., 108, mouth of Bombay Dockyard.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

The glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Mul Bazar, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PARWATIBAI, widow of LAXMAN PANDURUNG, maternal grand mother and guardian of CHANDRAKANT ANANADRAO MOREWALAY, has CONTRACTED with our client MR. SAMLAL JAMNADAS for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having any claim against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of gift, sale, inheritance, trust, possession, exchange, maintenance, residence, mortgage, lien, trust, use, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office on the Esplanade Road, No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, and to the Collector of Assessment of the Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the above-mentioned persons without regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be treated and considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fasandari land or ground of which Bhaidas Sakhidas is the Fasandar together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being at Kandawadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage of the Cart belonging to the said Bhaidas Sakeidas, on or towards West by the property of Pandurang Rasbobe, on or towards the North by Government Gutter beyond which is the Kandewadi Lane aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the house of Wishwanath Juggannath and which said dwelling-house and premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 738, Street No. 1 to 5—Dated this 2nd day of July 1908.

HIRALAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1908.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS, to be held on Saturdays and Holidays from August to October, 1908, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th, September, 1908.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of Coupons, are as follows:—

	Rs.
A. For the whole Season of EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS and POONA RACES (7th to 28th September 1908)	60
Ladies, each	15
B. POONA RACES ONLY, 5th to 26th September, 1908	25
Ladies, each	5

N.B.—MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. As.
Single Ticket	5 0
Lady or Child	2 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	1 8
Soldiers in Uniform	1 0
Lady or Child	0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N. B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

RACE STAND,
POONA, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or the United Kingdom, who are now residents in Bombay and who may wish to VOTE at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office not later than the 31st July, 1908, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

(1). The year of graduation and the University to which the graduate belongs.
(2). Present age.
(3). The Street number of the House (with Street names) occupied by the graduate. It should be stated whether the graduate has resided at this address uninterruptedly since 1st April, 1908, or if only occasionally, during what period since 1st April, 1908.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1908.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.'S CIGARS

have reached the acme of perfection.

The Cream of the English Society esteems our Ganesha Planters.

Customers are cordially invited at
OUR NEW DEPOT,
THE APOLLO HOTEL BUILDING,
No. 5A, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

WANTED.

APPLICANTS, who have passed the School Final Examination, for the POST OF ASSTT. CLERK, J J. Hospital. Christians preferred. Apply to THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital, Byculla.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAMS fitted to your own lens, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-4. Gold, Rs. 15.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the Half Year ended 30th June, has been declared payable, on and after July 15th, to Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank on 30th June.

Warrants for the amount of dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their Registered Addresses.

Intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 3RD JULY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Debenture Holders of the BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD, will be held at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1908, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

By Order of the Trustees for
the Debenture Holders.

p. pro. C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
SWEN SYMONS,
SECRETARIES & AGENTS,
BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, 3RD JULY 1908.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the estate of the late Lieut. F. B. H. BRYANT, M. V. O., 2nd Bn., Highland Light Infantry, and Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned by the 1st August 1908, after which no claims will be entertained.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment,
Government House, Ganeshkhind,
Kirkee.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW
SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital **Rs. 5,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital **Rs. 2,554,300.**

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.
COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.
COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.
HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination.

Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Statements of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Steamers and Sailing Vessels to the Chief Ports and Marine Intelligence generally. Price in Bombay Rs. 2, Outside Rs. 3. Obtainable by Annual Subscription only, which includes Postage. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Price Current" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Piano, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 in repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. P. R. Gardener 15, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Good Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply.—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BEST EVAPORATED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Balsara, Kanara District.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratten Geary. Re. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Re. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 197, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Combinants expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St., (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1875.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, a Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Colored Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 1 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RESIDENCE--WITH BOARD--(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Good Flat. Apply early, Box No. 1104, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 4. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
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UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
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A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

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AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

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AUCTION SALE of Japanese Curiosities.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (T.S.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, opposite Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., a consignment of 39 cases Japanese curiosities, consisting of Awata and Awaji vases, jardiniers with pedestals, tobacco jars, red and gold inlaid boxes, buckle bracelet, chain, cuffs button, brooches, charms, hair pins, silver cloisonne vases, Koro jars, bowls, tea pots, jugs, jardinier's, ink-stands, boxes tea cups and saucers, silk jackets, night gowns, shirts, shawls, chemises, lady's handkerchiefs, habutai, taffeta, velvet pictures, table covers, pillow covers, jackets, screens, embroidery, brass vases, trays, bowls, inkstands hanging vases, antimony vases, lanterns, old satsooma vases, plates, wall panels, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH JULY, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
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Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, AND GOUTY.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, ESQ (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

QUEEN'S GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHEISEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOMULL DANI Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and SAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

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Kaviraj N. N. Sen's
KESHRANJAN.

FOR THE HAIR

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price:—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the synophthalmia, cataract, scaly growth, ulceration, Webbing of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, stachyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, tear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskrit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

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One Volume	4 0
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Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
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108, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE,

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premium.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	46 11	66 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

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New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship . . by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War . . by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers . . by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf . . . . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . . by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links . . . . by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

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Daily or Shorter notice.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and following Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

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Bags, Mauds, Rugs,
Braces, Shirts, Socks, Night Suits, &c., &c., at a very Low Price.
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

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EXCELLENT OFFICE PREMISES facing front Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 120. Also TWO GODOWNS in same house. Rent Rs. 75 and 100. Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHI

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1908, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business :—

Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—

1. Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of Trustees' Meetings.

2. Forwarding half-yearly accounts of the Board.

3. (a) Notice from the Special Collector—Regarding the acquisition of a plot of a land at Lohar Chawl Street for the City Improvement Trust's Street Scheme No. II. (b) Report from the Commissioner thereon.

4. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

5. Letters from the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart—Thanking the Corporation for the Resolution passed by them on the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

6. Letter from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel—Regarding a nuisance caused by a buffalo stable at Parel Road.

7. Letter from Mr. Ardashir Nowroji Gursar—Regarding the improvement of certain streets in the Fort.

8. Letter from Mr. Manecksji Nowroji Daruwalla—Protesting against the conversion of a stable for carriages at Cavel into that for horses.

9. Letter from Mr. Moreshwar Shrikrishna Dharadhar—Regarding the fouling of the road at Panaswadi Cross Lane.

10. Letter from Bai Laxmibai, widow of Kandapa Mahajan—Regarding the ownership of stalls Nos. 161 and 162, Null Bazar Market.

11. Petition from Mr. Haridas Jivraj and others—Complaining of non-stoppage of Tram Cars at the junction of the Kalbadevi Road and Old Hanuman Lane.

12—15. Letters from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to fresh Regular Lines of Streets being prescribed for (1) Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, 2 Dented Cross Street, 3 Gunbow Street and Barrack Street, and (4) Jail Road North.

16. Government Letter—Sanctioning the transfer of the services of Mr. B. B. Desai, Municipal Auditor, to the Municipality.

17. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from the Accountant General who intimates that the re-employment of Mr. Shivram Trimbak Thackur, a superannuated Government pensioner, as Municipal Auditor requires the sanction of Government.

Government Letters—

18. Regarding proposed legislation for dealing with unlicensed stables for bullocks.

19. Regarding proposed Pension Rules for empowering the Corporation to give a gratuity to a Government servant in Municipal employ.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

20. Forwarding the Commissioner's report regarding the Collector's award in respect of land required for Inspector's quarters, Dongar Wadi.

21. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the nuisance caused by buffalo stables between Gilder Lane and Bellasis Road Overbridge, Mr. Dossabhoy K. Bharucha and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's Report.

22. Recommending that the Burial Ground at Narielwady alloted to the Trustees of the Shia Isna Ashari Burial Ground be conveyed to them for a nominal consideration of Re. 1.

23. Recommending that an application from Balekhan Chandkhan for an allowance in consideration of his services be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 792 to meet the salary of additional biggaries employed at the Bandora Slaughter Houses.

25. Recommending a grant of Rs. 6,986 to meet an expenditure in the cost of quarters for bascars at the Sankli Tank Fire Brigade Station.

26. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4-3-8 to meet the balance of the cost incurred in pulling down house No. 178, Worli Koliwada.

27 Recommending a grant of Rs. 11,964 to meet an excess in the cost of constructing Night Branch Stable, &c., at Arthur Road.

28. Recommending a grant of Rs. 16,980-8-0 for the extension of Sewri Cemetery.

29. Recommending a Budget transfer of Rs. 18,072 being the grant for Steam Roller Staff, to the grant for Roads and Footpaths.

30. Forwarding for disposal a letter from the Commissioner regarding the apportionment of charges in respect of his privilege leave allowances.

31. Recommending that the expenditure on the construction of buildings for primary schools be met from Loan Funds.

32. Recommending additional grants for making payments on account of certain unexpended grants, &c.

33. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the nuisance caused by the location of dust-bin carts at the junction of Manordas and Mody Streets, Mr. Devkaran Nanji and others be informed of the action taken and proposed to be taken.

34. Recommending a grant of Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses of the Bombay Medical Congress proposed to be held in Bombay in February 1909.

Letters from the Commissioner—

35. Reporting that he has agreed to the Improvement Trust's proposals for replacing the Night Soil and Metal Depots at Mathew Road.

36. Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the City Improvement Trust's Revised Street Scheme No. III.

37. Regarding the alignment of a portion of the extension of the Low Level Channel No. 2.

38. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee Meeting.

Notices of Motions—

39. From Dr. S. S. Batlivalla—For requesting the Commissioner to pave and metal a strip of land at Elphinstone Road.

40 From Mr. F. C. Harrison—For appointing a Committee on the question of discharging or reconstituting, etc., certain Committees of the Corporation.

41. From Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the feasibility of carrying out the work of metalling roads during night time.

Letters from the Commissioner—

42. Requesting sanction to the closing and removal of a public stand pipe at Colaba.

43. Requesting sanction to certain roads on the Colaba Reclamation being named respectively "Cuffe Parade," "Terminus Road," "Fasal Road," and "Khatav Road."

44. Forwarding a list of poles which the Tramway Company have been called upon to light.

45. Regarding the widening of Cruickshank Road.

46. Notice of Motion from Dr. Nadirshaw, H. E. Sukhia—For declaring that a certain ruling of the President was wrong.

47. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Submitting Monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water-supplies.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—

48. Submitting a quarterly list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

49. Submitting a list of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

50. Regarding the question of opening up Pipatwadi.

51 Regarding the drainage of the sub-district of Colaba.

52. Regarding the desirability of making re-vaccination compulsory in the City.

53. Regarding nuisance caused by the overflow of sewage at Arthur Road.

54. Regarding the system of numbering houses.

55. Regarding matters connected with Tramway Extensions in the City.

56. Regarding the conduct of certain licenced plumbers.

57. Regarding the nuisance caused by vagrant lepers.

58. Regarding the development of Bombay.

59. Regarding modification of Travelling Allowance Rules.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 3rd JULY, 1908.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

WALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER."—I

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Sandon Hall 3,393 tons Captain J. M. Main will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 841 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons Captain M. Jacobson arrived in harbour yesterday from Ibo &c, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 83 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Ghristian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lieut.E. W.Huddleston R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 3.

Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Asgard .....2712...Reumsm ...T Morrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Caledonia...3529 Tocque .....P & O Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvale.....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Helios .....860 Brunsgaard ...Bangkok...F F C & Co
Hydra .....831 Kirseborn .....F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Bryant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Mahsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrozi Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nizam .....2041 Toms Calcutta.....T Morrison & Co
Reichstag ...1319 Jacobson .....A Strandes
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ....2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirs.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ....2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xinus ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
12 Egypt .....4178 Summers ...London 4-7 P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	14-7	F M & Co
B Axenfels	2759	Struling	Hamburg	...13-7	W & A G & Co
C & R Trader	Hall 3434	Hood.	20-7	Newport	K N & Co
D & E Banc	3794	LeMare	...Shanghai ..	10-7	P & O Co
F Movori Maru	2737	Hando	Kobe ...	9-7	N Y Kaisha
H Mohammadi	1253	Primrose	Jedah	7-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris	M'borough	15-7	W & A G & Co
M Peninsular ..	1929	Palmer...	London...	18-7	P & O Co
N Ivydene ...	2277	Yule	London	8-7	Bombay Co
O Rydal Hall ..	2139	Jones	Antwerp	11-7	K Nixon & Co
P Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	H'burg	6-7	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sealda.....	3488	Brown ...	Calcutta....N F M M & Co
2	Castalia...	4081	Abrey	L'pool...15-7 W & A G & Co
3	Chanda ...	3951	Tice ...	Antwerp ...3-7 M M & Co
4	Sandon Hall	3393	Main ...	K'chi 4-7 K Nixon & Co
5	Moroc o...	2476	Boxhall ...	K'chi .....6-7 F M & Co
7	Bulimba...	1607	Chappel...	Busreh ...6-7 M M & Co
9	Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai...8-7 P & O Co
10 & 11	Delhi	4783	Andrews...	Shanghai 21-7 P & O Co
15	Haidari ...	1563	DeLorine	Jedda 7-7 B & P S N Co
16	Linga ...	961	McDiarmid	...K'chi ...10-7 M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji.....547 Hossein.....N F Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Caledonia s	To que	London, June 12
	Reichstag s	Jacobson	Ibo, June 17

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi

The steamer Sandon Hall, Main for Karachi, obtained her particlearance yesterday.

The steamer Garryvale, for Liverpool, London, &c., began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. s.s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 3,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—16 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 90 bales wool, M Ratansi; 525 cwts myrabollums, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 50 bales hemp, Khimjee Visram and Co; 400 cwts dillseed, Bauer and Kranse; 2,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalloobhoy.

Ras Bera s—2,000 cwts castorseed N Lalloobhoy.

FOR BOSTON.

Morocco s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BURROW.

Gorryvale s—6,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—3,300 cwts mowraseed, 3,200 cwts castorseed. Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 96 bales Sawri cotton, N Peerbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 10 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollums, Kalyandas Bros; 64 bales cotton, A Morits and Co; 32 tons rose-wood, I H Sali Mahomed.

Marienfels s—96 bales silky cotton, H Shewji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ivydene s—4,000 cwts rapeseed and 500 cwts, mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Axenfels s—220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—3,500 cwts gingellyseed and 4,000 cwts mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—[illegible] cwts kismis, M E T Bilias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Moyori Maru s—700 bales twist and 400 bales cotton, Tata & Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Bosse s—700 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currania and Co; 2,550 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Moyori Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—341 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

[illegible] bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 64 bales [illegible] and Co.

BOARD OF TRADE CERTIFICATES.

New Official Regulations.

In response to a communication received from the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the Board of Trade have acquainted the Guild of the nature of the new Official Regulations which have been adopted concerning qualifying time for Board of Trade Certificates and which considerably reduce the necessary qualifying time in charge of a watch in the case of those candidates who have served in an approved seagoing training-ship. These Regulations have obviously been introduced owing to certain developments in connection with the launching of new training schemes for officers, and after careful consideration the Guild have addressed the following communication in regard to them to the Board of Trade :—

June 6.

The Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., and beg to thank the Board of Trade for their courtesy in favouring us with a copy of Special Regulations which they have framed to provide for the case of candidates who serve their apprenticeship in an approved sea-going training-ship.

Having, in the first place, recorded a complaint that very serious alterations have once again been made without any opportunity being afforded those principally concerned to offer any opinion thereupon, the Guild request me to state that they view these new Regulations with alarm and with considerable surprise, having regard to the assurance given on behalf of the Board of Trade in the House of Lords by the Earl of Granard, who, in reply to Lord Muskerry, said that the Board of Trade had no intention whatever of departing from the present rule as to sea service before a man is able to take out his certificate.

The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords (the Marquess of Lansdowne, K. G.) expressed satisfaction at the reply, and hoped that the Board of Trade would adhere to their attitude, and be extremely careful to not in any way relax the requirements in regard to the efficiency and competency of ships' officers. Further, the noble Marquess hoped that their Lordships would bear in mind that the carrying trade of this country was a matter of the greatest possible moment and that nothing should be done to directly or indirectly diminish the efficiency of the Mercantile Service of these islands. Lord Ellenborough expressed similar sentiments.

The Guild regard certain clauses in the new Regulations as a very serious departure from those which have existed hitherto. In the interests of the safety and efficiency of our Merchant Service it is highly important that the qualifying time for certificates higher than Second Mate should be of such a nature as to ensure that those who obtain the higher certificates are not only competent by reason of experience in relatively higher positions on board ship, but by reason of the added sense of responsibility which they are thus able to acquire. Under the present Regulations a very Junior Officer may sit for an examination for a certificate enabling him to command a British ship, and on proof of twelve months only in charge of a watch, this certificate will be granted to him by the Board of Trade. There is no obligation resting upon him to remain in the company in which he has been serving, and the great probability is that, on obtaining his Master's certificate, he would at once leave it with a view to making quicker progress elsewhere.

For many years it appears to have been the policy of the Board of Trade to modify the Regulations as to qualifying time for examination for Board of Trade certificates. This is quite opposed to the practice of other professions. It may be admitted that the standard of the examinations has been improved, but this is comparatively unimportant unless those who sit for the higher certificates can show that they have served in senior positions and are thoroughly alive to the far greater responsibilities entrusted to them when they have gained such higher certificates.

Formerly candidates were not qualified to sit for a certificate of a higher grade unless they could prove that they had acted for a certain defined period in a grade similar to be certificates they held. For instance, a candidate could not sit for an Extra Master's certificate until he could show two years' service as Master. Now it is possible for him to do so after a limited period of twelve months in the capacity of Third or Fourth Mate. This continued modification on the part of the Board of the Regulations relating to qualifying time is inimical to the interests of the profession, and gravely prejudicial to safety at sea. No doubt much of it is due to the influence of shipowners, most of whom have required their Officers, even the lowest grades, to hold Masters' certificates—thus showing that it was the fully experienced man they wanted—but now find that their requirements do not enable Officers to get Masters' certificates with sufficient rapidity for their purposes.

If, for instance, a candidate obtains a certificate as Second Mate he should be considered as competent to hold an equivalent position on board ship. If shipowners choose to set up a standard of their own, and stipulate that their Second, Third, or Fourth Officers must hold Masters' certificates, then it is they who are responsible for any difficulties which may arise in finding men available for junior positions who hold Masters' or Extra Masters' certificates, combined with the many other qualifications and attainments which are usually required.

The new Regulations are of no benefit to the merchant service as a whole—indeed they are to its serious detriment. They have obviously been framed to meet the case of favoured companies owning large ships where, it may be said, the necessity of a due sense of responsibility on the part of an Officer is all the greater. Moreover, the Guild respectfully submit that the Board of Trade have not the right to bind an Officer to a particular firm after passing his examination for Master. Under the existing regulations he will be compelled to remain in the company in which he is serving, until he can prove the necessary qualifying time for the certificate itself, simply because other companies owning vessels "satisfying the same requirements" would not take him, or, if they did so, it would be on the lowest grade, and the Officer would, therefore lose much valuable time. The number of companies owning vessels satisfying the requirements of the Board of Trade in respect to qualifying time of Officers is infinitesimal compared to the whole service, and it is in these companies where experienced Officers are all the more necessary owing to the lives they have in their hands.

The Guild cannot understand the anxiety which is now displayed in organising training schemes for Officers. It conveys an erroneous and unfortunate insinuation that the present Officers of the Mercantile Marine are in need of better training, whereas it can be proved on all sides, especially so from the Board of Trade statistics and returns that Great Britain's Merchant Service is the greatest, the safest, and the most efficient in the world, and that there is not a more highly skilled, capable and courageous body of men than the Captains and Officers who serve in it. Curiously enough, in the companies now developing training schemes, there are some of the finest Captains and Officers extant who have qualified themselves under the old methods and under the Board of Trade's former Regulations. Similarly, in other companies, down to those owning even the smallest vessels, we find equally excellent men who have qualified in the same manner as those of their colleagues who are occupied in the larger vessels.

The Guild wish to enter a most emphatic protest against the new conditions, which have been adopted by the Board of Trade in regard to qualifying time for Board of Trade certificates. They would urge that the new Regulations be reconsidered and cancelled.

This would involve no hardship at the present time, as they cannot become operative for a few years yet.

Should they be allowed to remain as they stand it would be a matter to be deplored by the Guild as one most injurious to the profession it has the honour to represent, and what is of far greater importance, one most certainly calculated to reduce the high standard of safety and efficiency which is at present such a distinguished and gratifying feature of the Merchant Service of this country.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) T. W. MUURE, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALBERT—June 14, at 2 Victoria Road, Kensington, the wife of Albert S. Albert, of a son.

ALINGTON—June 9, at Hughenden, Crown Hill, South Devon, the wife of Lieut. Argentine H. Alington, R.N., of a daughter.

CHURCHWARD—June 12, at 84 Manchester Street, W., the wife of Albert Churchward, M. D., M. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., F. G. S., &c., of South Norwood, of a son.

WILSON—June 10, at 11 St. Albans Road, Kensington, W., the wife of Capt. S. H. Wilson, R. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEYTS—CHATFIELD—June 10, at Old Penali Church, Monmouthshire, Clement Hayhurst Beyts, Indian Civil Service, son of the late Nicholas Buxton Beyts, Bombay Revenue Survey, to Edith Dorothea, daughter of Kyrle M. Chatfield.

CHENEVIX TRENCH—TOOTAL—June 15, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, Lawrence Chenevix Trench, R. E., son of Col. Charles Chenevix Trench, of Broomfield, Camberly, to Winifred Rose, daughter of Mr. Ed. H. Tootal.

EASTWOOD—TRENCHARD—June 10, at St. Philip's, Kensington, W., Charles Edmund Eastwood, of Maze End, Malvern Wells, to Dorothy Sybil Montague, daughter of Capt. Trenchard (late 51st King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf.).

GODDARD—LETEBRIDGE—June 10, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt. Edward Hesketh Goddard to Florence Mary, daughter of Mr. Christopher Letebridge.

JERVOISE—SAVILE—June 11, at St. George's, Hanover Square, F. H. T. Jervoise to Beatrice, daughter of the late Capt. William Savile, late 9th Lancers.

LESLIE—STEWART—June 1, at King's Weigh House Church, Duke Street, W., Bradford Leslie, son of Sir Bradford Leslie, K. C. I. E., to Edith, daughter of John Stewart, Edinburgh.

LIELL—POULTER—June 11, at St. Andrew's Church, Leytonstone, Leonard William Liell to Margaret, daughter of Major T. G. Poulter, J. P.

PRESTON—LARKIN—June 10, at St. Mary's, Priory Road, Hampstead, Ronald Holt, son of Lieut.-Col. Alfred Charles Preston, V. D., to Eveleen Marie Larkin, daughter of T. J. Larkin, Esq., M. I. E. E. (formerly of Japan).

POLLOCK—RADCLIFFE—June 16, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Robert Gordon, son of the late Archibald Reid Swiney Pollock, Indian Civil Service, to Evelyn Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Coxe Radcliffe.

DEATHS.

AITCHISON—June 12, at Brummore House, Bournemouth, A. J. Aitchison, son of the late General Sir John Aitchison, G. C. B., colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, aged 46.

AUSTEN—June 10, at Ratfreston Rectory, Edward Thomas Austen (Rector), youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Francis Austen, G. C. B., aged 88.

BOR—June 16, at 60 Inverness Terrace, London, W., Ida Mary Rose, wife of Col. J. H. Bor, C. M. G., A. D. C., Royal Marine Art., and daughter of the late Capt. Leaver Gascoyne Cross, aged 33.

BURKITT—June 16, in London, Sir William Robert Burkitt, Civil Service, late Puisne Judge of the High Court, Allahabad, aged 69.

DAY—June 13, at Falkland Lodge, Newbury, the Right Hon. Sir John Charles Frederic Sigismund Day, aged 81.

DUNDAS—June 9, Major Lawrence Charles Dundas, D. S. O.

PETRE—June 16, at Thorndon Hall, Brentwood, Bernard, 14th Lord Petre, aged 50.

STOPFORD—June 14, at 107 St. George's Square, S. W., Capt Walter James Stopford, C. B, late of 52nd Oxfordshire Light Inf., and formerly Commissioner of Prisons, aged 75.

SWANSON—June 11, at 48 Ventnor Villas, Hove, Anne Blanche Swanson, widow of Lieut.-Col. Francis Swanson, R. A., aged 77.

TWENTYMAN—June 16, at Castecroft, Wolverhampton, Alfred Charles Twentyman, aged 75.

VANDELEUR—June 13, at 26 Couventry Street, W., Major-Gen. John Ormesby Vandeleur, C. B., late Sussex Regt., son of Col. Robert Vandeleur, aged 76.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

N. H. MATHESON—June 30, at Bombay, the wife of N. H. Matheson, of the Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANIELL—June 26, at Quetta, the wife of Captain Daniell, Seaforth Highanders, of a daughter.

SMITH—June 30, at Cotacamund, the wife of C. A. Smith, Madras P. W. D., of a son.

DEATHS.

AHIER—June 19, at Manmad Junction, George Henry Abier, late Station Master, Bhoreghat Reversing, G. I. P. Railway, aged 71.

LEE—June 25, at Lahore, Mrs. Lee—Mrs. Noblette's mother, aged 78 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 2-16m., 2-54a. Low water, 8-4m., 8-25a.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 2-30 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket match, 2-30 p.m.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 2-58m., 3-29a.; Low water, 8-44m., 10-18a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 7th, First Quarter, 1h. 55-0m. a. m.; July 14th, Full Moon, 3h. 17·9m. a.m.; July 20th, Last quarter, 5h 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a. m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, July 6.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 3-50m., 4-9a.; Low water, 9-33m., 11-10a.

Tuesday, July 7.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 4-54m., 4-58a.; Low water, 10-38m.

Wednesday, July 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 6-16m., 5-49a. Low water, 0-7m., 11-57a.

Thursday, July 9.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court; Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 7-28m., 6-52a. Low water, 1-2m., 1-19a.

Friday, July 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 8-39m.; 7-58a.; Low water, 1-52m., 2-29a.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaja of Idar, has arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad, with 20 followers, and put up in a bungalow in the Narayen Dabulkar Road.

A MASS OF THANKSGIVING.—The Roman Catholic members of the staff of the Government Telegraph Office are having a mass of thanksgiving to the Sacred Heart of Jesus at the Cathedral at Mazagon at 8 a.m. on Sunday, July 12th. There will be an Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and a Procession; and the Rev. Father Devine will preach the sermon. This Thanksgiving Mass, it is hoped, will become an annual event in the lives of the Catholics of the Government Telegraph Office.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day Prof. N. G. Welinker will commence his series of Addresses on English Impressions under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, opposite Victoria Terminus at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) The first Address will be on "What England taught me about Nationality" and the Chair will be graced by the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., C.I.E. To-morrow the usual class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, when he will expound Emerson's Essays, after the class is over there will be a general meeting of the members of the S. B. for the election of the Committee.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....	International.....C. J. Robert
Three Celebrated Hungarian Dances.	Brahm
Selection	The Cingalee.....Monckton
Pendant	La Cueillette.....Paul Wachs
Reminiscences of the Savoy	William Moore

A Selection of Favorite Melodies from Gilbert and Sullivan's Popular Comic Operas

Valse .....The Merry Widow...

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. James Smith, master of the s.s. "Strathblane" of the Strath Line, charged Chang Kie, Ah Kun and six other Chinese seamen on board the steamer with disobeying lawful orders and with absentiug t hemselves without leave. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared to prosecute. It appeared from evidence that on the 8th October last the accused last signed their articles at Barry in England for three years. On the 11th June they appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta and asked for their discharge. Their application was refused and they were ordered to resume work. Subsequently the accused refused to work and absented themselves without leave. All the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to one month and fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Second L L. B. Examination.

THE following candidates have passed the examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

Chakranarayan, B Bhaurao

SECOND DIVISION.

Bakshi, B Madhavrai	Nargundkar A Govind
Bharucha, H Jamsetji	Nijsure, P Vinayak
Billimoria, D Kavasji	Parikh, T Jasrajbhai
Chandanani, N Pritamdas	Patel, H Ukabhai
Chhatrapati, M Nilkanthrai	Patwardhan, H Keshav
Dalal, C Motiram	Powar, B Raoji
Dastur, J Navroji	Pradhan, R Vithal
Deshpande, K Subrao	Punde, G Dadaji
Deshpande, Y Khushal	Ransaing B Ramchandra
Hosmani, S Kariappa	Setalvad, N Harilal
Kalsulkar, R Vithal	Shah, D Lallubhai
Khory, Manecksji N	Sheth, L Chhaganlal
Kolatkar, M Balkrishna	Shirolker, V Vishnu
Kulkarni, M Krishna	Shringarpure, G Ramchandra
Lele, G Vishnu	Surveyor, K Manecksji
	Virkar, D Chintaman

NOT CLASSED.

Advani, P Dharmdas	Jhangiani, R Harumal
Amin, C Jethabhai	Vakil, D Motilal
Gayatonde, V Gopal	

GEORGES HACKENSCHMIDT, the famous wrestler, is lying seriously ill in a private hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle. He has undergone an operation to his knee, and for three nights morphia had to be administered to obtain relief from the excruciating pain. The subsequent operation left two fingers of his left hand paralysed. Writing to the Manchester "Sporting Chronicle." Hackenschmidt says: "I feel a little better to-day, only I can't get back the use of two fingers on my left hand. Since the operation they are quite dead. As soon as I am out of bed I will have electrical treatment. I only hope I shall not have paralysis of my biceps."

22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Dean's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disorders of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor of Sanskrit who suffer from chronic diabetes for a period extending over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguished author, a thorough linguist and great traveller of worldwide fame. Yours faithfully, J. G. Bharati, Disciple of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated facts.

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quickly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Dean's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 3 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you require [illegible] your order will be sent [illegible] and packing free.

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EAST STREET, POONA.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—5TH JULY, 1908.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—290—520—317.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in E.
Hymns—165—18—179.
Collections for the Poor Fund.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—126.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

UNREST IN PERSIA.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, June 16, Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could furnish any information as to the general state of unrest in Persia; and whether he intended to take any steps to safeguard the lives and property and interests of British subjects in that country.

Sir E. Grey: His Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Teheran has reported the existence of considerable excitement and unrest, but he expresses no apprehension of danger to the lives, property, or interests of foreigners.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY CONVENTION.

Sir E. Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would state to the House the name of the terminus of the Baghdad Railway stipulated for in the German-Turkish Convention.

Sir E. Grey: The alignment of the railway is described in article 1 of the Baghdad Railway Convention of March 5, 1903, which has been published. The terminus of the railway is to be Bussorah, but a branch line is, according to the convention, to be built from Zobeir to a point on the Persian Gulf to be here after determined.

Mr. Ashley: Will this point be definitely under British influence in the Persian Gulf?

Sir E. Grey: All I have quoted are the original terms of the convention.

Major Anstruther-Gray: Will the British Government have no voice in the determination as to the terminus?

Sir E. Grey: The British Government were not concerned in the original Railway convention.

Mr. Rees: Is the contemplated line to end at Bussorah?

Sir E. Grey: I cannot say. All I know is that these are the actual terms of the Baghdad Convention of 1903.

Mr. Smeaton: Have the British Government consented that a cooling station shall be established at Bussorah?

Sir E. Grey: We have not given consent.

Sir E. Sassoon: Does not the right hon. gentleman apprehend a disturbance of the balance of power in the Persian Gulf in consequences of this convention?

Sir E. Grey: The hon. member is raising a wide question as to what the effect will be if the railway convention is carried through. It is a long way from being carried through.

TIBET TRADE REGULATIONS.

Sir E. Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Chinese Government had accepted the "status quo" in Tibet in regard to abstention from any arrangements touching trade regulations with that country previous to consultation with the Indian Government.

Mr. Buchanan, who replied, said: The form of the amended Tibet Trade Regulations signed at Calcutta on April 20 last by representatives of the Chinese, Tibetan, and British Governments precludes any alteration in the arrangements made by the regulations otherwise than by agreement between the three Governments.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

Mr. Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he is yet in a position to give to the House particulars of the recent military operations in the Mohmand teritory, and especially as to the numbers of killed and wounded on both sides, and the respective numbers of prisoners taken.

Mr. Buchanan: I hope shortly to lay papers giving full particulars of the recent Mohmand expedition. Our casualties were:—Killed or died of wounds, 36; died of disease, 51; wounded, 175; prisoners, none. The enemy are believed to have lost between 300 and 400 killed and a large number wounded. Five prisoners were taken.

Mr. Alden asked the Under Secretary of State for India when he would be in a position to give further details of the number of killed and wounded in the recent attack upon the Mohmands at Karghar.

Mr. Buchanan: Our casualties were two killed and nine wounded; no prisoners were taken. The enemy lost about 120 killed and 200 wounded; the number of prisoners was five.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he could state to what extent in the conduct of punitive expeditions by the Indian Army, such as that recently carried out against the Mohmands, the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1864 and 1906, and of the regulations under the Hague Convention of 1899, were held to be binding, or whether there were any other rules or customs of war followed on such occasions.

Mr. Rees: Will the hon. member at the same time inform the House which of these regulations and conventions are observed by the enemy on the frontier? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Buchanan: The provisions of the Geneva and Hague Conventions are binding on the contracting Powers only when engaged in hostilities with each other; but the spirit of these Conventions and their provisions, as far as practicable, are nevertheless observed by British troops in the conduct of punitive expeditions. I would point out to the hon. member for the Newbury Division, as an instance, that it is difficult to send an unarmed medical staff into the field when they are liable to instant attack.

Mr. J. Ward: Can the hon. member inform us whether the expedition has accomplished its purpose?

Mr. Buchanan: Yes, Sir.

Dr. Rutherford asked whether the Under Secretary was in a position to supply the House with a statement of the cost in men and in money of the recent campaigns on the North-West Frontier, giving as far as possible the numbers of killed, wounded, and prisoners on both sides.

Mr. Buchanan: The cost of the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions is estimated at 57,000l. and 150,000l. respectively. Our casulties were:—In the Zakka Khel expedition—Killed and died of wounds, 6; died of disease, 2; wounded, 34; prisoners, none. In the Mohmand expedition—Killed and died of wounds, 36; died of disease, 51 wounded, 175; prisoners, none. The loss of the tribesmen in the Zakka Khel expedition is estimated at 70 killed and 130 wounded; there were no prisoners. In the Mohmand expedition they are believed to have lost between 300 and 400 killed, and a large number wounded; five prisoners were taken.

Mr. H. J. Wilson: May I ask whether a full inquiry will be made as to the circumstances under which these engagements took place and no prisoners were taken?

Mr. Rees: Does the hon. gentleman still consider that there is no underlying suggestion in these questions? (Cheers.)

Mr. Buchanan: In reply to the question of my hon. friend the member for Yorkshire he will find all the information he desires to obtain and all the information that is in our possession in the papers that I have promised to lay on the table, and if he sees those papers they will disabuse his mind of any idea that our troops in fulfilling their instructions have behaved otherwise than in a way that would commend itself to my hon. friend. (Cheers.)

THE DUTIES ON BOUNTY-FED SUGAR.

On Wednesday, June 17, Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What revenue was produced in each of the years 1905-6, 1906-7 and 1907-8 by the countervailing duties levied in India on bounty-fed sugar; whether these duties are levied for revenue purposes or for purposes of protection; whether he will inform the House why India, although not a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention, has retained these duties while a Free Trade Ministry has been in power; and whether he proposes to abolish those duties now that England has declared her intention not to penalise bounty-fed sugar.

Mr. Buchanan: The figures are:—1905-1906, £122; 1906-1907, £80; 1907-1908, £34. The duties have been retained because the Government of India, though resolving not to adhere formally to the Brussels Convention, decided to conform to its practice while it continued in force. The Secretary of State is not in possession of their views as to the abolition of the existing duties after Sept. 1 next, but will communicate with the Viceroy on the subject.

Mr, Villiers: May I ask the hon. gentleman whether it is not the fact that bounty-fed sugar is penalised in Great Britain by the new Convention.

Mr. Buchanan: I do not think that that question arises ont of the one on the paper.

Mr, Rees: Is is not clear that a countervailing duty favours the produce in British Colonies?

No answer was given.

BRITISH TREATIES MADE WITH NATIVE PRINCES.

On Thursday, June 18. Mr. Ernest Lamb asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his Majesty's Government is still bound by the guarantees given to native princes of India by Col. Walker in 1807-1808, undertaking on behalf of the Government that their rights, usages, and customs should be respected and safeguarded from violence, and confirmed in 1858 by the Royal Proclamation announcing that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the East India Company were accepted by this country and would be scrupulously maintained.

Mr. Buchanan: I have been unable, in the short time since notice was given of the hon. member's question, to trace any document connected with Col. Walker's settlement of 1807-1808. containing guarantees such as those referred to in the first part of the question. The pledge to the native princes, in the proclamation of 1858, as to the maintenance of all treaties and engagements made with them, holds good.

THE VICEREGAL AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS IN INDIA.

Mr. MacCaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he will state when the proposals of the Government of India with regard to the enlargement of the Viceregal and Provincial Councils in India will be published.

Mr. Buchanan: It is, I fear, impossoble at the present time to give an answer to the hon. member's question.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he had yet received any information as to the recent punitive operations by Russian troops with in Persian territory.

Sir E. Grey: I have received no official account of the punitive expedition under General Snarski, but it would appear that all the Russian demands were agreed to before it was necessary fer him to take action.

THE MOZUFFERPORE BOMB OUTRAGE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Khudiram Bhose, who has been convicted of murder for the bomb outrage at Mozufferpore, was arraigned in 1906 on a charge of distributing seditious literature; and whether the Bengal Government, in consideration of his age, sixteen years, withdrew from the prosecution.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Before an answer is given, may I ask whether the hon. gentleman can say that the same person as is named in the question was several times under restraint for insanity during the past few years, and whether he will inquire into the present state of his mind before the execution is carried out?

Mr. Mackarness: May I ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether it is in accordance with precedent and with the right use of the privileges enjoyed by members of this House in putting questions to Ministers of the Crown for an hon. member to bring up against a prisoner actually under sentence of death charges alleged to have been made against him when a boy, charges admittedly not proceeded with, and charges which he never had an opportunity of answering? (Cheers.)

Mr. Smeaton: May I ask whether the suggestion implied in this question is not unworthy of a member of this House? (Cries of "Oh.")

The Speaker: I am totally unacquainted with the facts of the case, and without knowledge of them I really cannot say what underlying charge, if any, there is.

Mr. Mackarness: The point of my question to you, Sir, was whether, when a prisoner is under sentence of death and presumably about to be executed unless reprieved, it is right that in this House a previous charge against him should be brought up which has never been proceeded with.

The Speaker: If this unfortunate man is under sentence of death, I do not think the question can do him any harm.

Mr. MacVeagh: The object of the question was to prevent a reprieve.

Mr. Buchanan: I do not think that the fact of this question having been put can make any difference to the decision of the authorities with regard to the present charge. With regard to the question on the paper, the facts are as stated. In respect to the question put by the hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil. I am not aware of the facts he has brought before the House, but, of course, they will be inquired into.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Will action be taken to delay the execution until these facts have been inquired into?

Mr. Buchanan: Of course, the statement of the hon. gentleman will be brought immediately before the Secretary of State.

Mr. Rees: Since it has unfortunately proved that seditious students have subsequently become murderers, has the policy that led to the abandonment of this prosecution itself been abandoned?

The Speaker: That is a question which will more properly arise on the Indian Budget.

THE CONFISCATION OF NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Wheter under the new Press Law in India the magistrates who are empowered to order the confiscation of newspapers and printing presses are duly qualified barristers, or trained lawyers with judicial experience; and whether the appeal from their decisions to the High Court will be to a court of one judge or of how many.

Mr. Buchanan: As will be seen from Section 2 of the Act, the magistrates empowered under it are a district magistrate and a chief presidency magistrate. The latter is ordinarily a barrister of experience; the former is a member of the Indian Civil Service with long judicial experience, who may or may not be a barrister. As regards the High Courts, the Indian High Courts Act leaves it to the Courts themselves to provide, by their own rules, for the exercise, by one or more judges, of their appellate jurisdiction. In the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay High Courts I understand that criminal appeals are always heard by a bench of at least two judges. The Secretary of State has requested the Government of India to furnish him with reports of all proceedings under this Act, and he proposes to lay these reports before Parliament from time to time.

Mr. Mackarness: In the event of an appeal to the High Court against an order for confiscation made by a magistrate, will the operation of the order be suspended until the appeal is heard?

Mr. Buchanan: If my hon. friend will look at the Act, he will see that the printing press and the material belonging to it would not be available for further printing. (Cheers.)

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

A report yesterday published shows that the rainfall of last month, in India, was 17 per cent. below normal, while the corresponding defects in the same periods of 1907 and 1906, were 7 and 3 per cent. respectively.

The establishment of the Monsoon rains, this year, has been retarded, as much as in the two previous years.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The low pressure area in the North-East Arabian Sea, is now approach Kathiawar, but apparently is of feeble intensity. The Monsoon rainfall has decreased in the Central parts of the country, where it has been only local, and has extended Northwards, that in Rajputana being nearly general.

The rainfall due to the Arabian Sea current, has again been general on the West Coast, as far North as Veraval and local in Mysore, Bombay and the Deccan.

The Bay current has given rain in East Punjab and the West United Provinces, but in the rest of the field has occasioned only light general rain in Lower Burma and local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The principal rainfall amounts are Moulmein, one and half inches; Myitkyma, one inch; Sambalpur, two inches; Bareilly and Roorkee, one and a half inches; Agra, three-quarters of an inch; Meerut, half an inch; Neemuch and Chanda, one and a half inches; Mangalore and Calicut, three inches; Mercara, five inches.

Skies are clear in the extreme North and the Punjab, excluding the Eastern District; only lightly clouded along the Himalayas, from Bareilly to Sibsagar, but elsewhere, moderately to heavily clouded; air is drier and hotter than usual in the East United Provinces and West Behar.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, West Central India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula; local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay and the Deccan; also a few falls in Upper Burma, the West United Provinces, East Punjab, and the Central Provinces.

The Mail steamer reports that from Longitude 51 to her arrival, a strong Monsoon was blowing, at times, with a moderate gale.

STROM SIGNAL.

The following Weather telegram, received by the Port Officer, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, is published:—

Low pressure area in the North-east Arabian Sea is nearing Kathiawar, but, apparently is of feeble intensity.

Low pressure area now appears, storm probably of slight or moderate intensity lying short distance of coast between Veraval and Dwarka likely cross coast between these places.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia" which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from London via Aden, reports having experienced strong Monsoon and high sea.—The P. and O. Company's steamer "Banca," which reached Bombay on Thursday from Yokohama, &c., encountered strong Monsoon, equally weather with high sea and swell.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd July 1908 was 29·625 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has occurred in the eastern districts of the Punjab. Delhi records 0·31 inch and Ambala 0·10 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the south-east Punjab but are clear elsewhere. The air continues drier than usual in the extreme north but over the rest of the division contains the average quantity of moisture. Day temperature is normal or in defect except at Rawalpindi where weather both during the day and night is hotter than usual. Almost all stations report calm.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0·75 inch of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is now low in the area of rainfall but is high elsewhere. Calms or south-easterly winds prevail.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Kotah has had 0·45 inch and Jaipur 0·19 inch. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at Kotah. Winds are north-westerly in Sind and easterly at Jaipur but elsewhere calms are reported.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 1·76 inches of rain, Surat and Veraval 0·21 inch. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds are south westerly in West Central India, north-westerly at Dwarka and southerly to south-easterly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen, the largest amounts being Chanda 1·27 inches, Saugor 0·48 inch, Jubbulpore 0·25 inch and Akola 0·25 inch. Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly or moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is equal to the average. Temperature has risen and is normal throughout the division. Winds are south-westerly.

The Konkan.—General but lighter rain is registered; Bombay has had 0·70 inch, Ratnagiri 0·70 inch, Murmugao 0·54 inch and Karwar 0·64 inch. Cloud has decreased in the south and is only moderate there but elsewhere skies continue heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been widespread in Bombay Deccan. Belgaum records 1·20 inches, Poona 0·50 inch, Aurangabad 0·15 inch and Malegaon 0·19 inch. Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad but are moderately to heavily so over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly.

General Remarks.—The storm in the north-east Arabian Sea has moved in a north-north-westerly direction and may move further in nearly the same direction. It has begun to fill up and is only 1·10 inch below normal at its centre which seems to be in Kathiawar, some distance to the west of Rajkot.

Rainfall has decreased over the whole area under the influence of the Arabian Sea branch except at Calicut and at places in the West Central India.

Nearly general rain is probable in Kathiawar and the adjacent districts, the West Coast and the Deccan.

A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Caledonia" which left Aden 28th June experienced from Longitude 51° E. to 60° E. at the beginning fresh and afterwards strong monsoon winds rising to moderate gale, fine weather and considerable to high south-west sea and swell, thence to arrival this morning strong monsoon blowing a moderate gale, cloudy or overcast skies, frequent rain squalls and considerable west-south-westerly sea and swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Colaba	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	25·23	23·77	21·67	19·77
Friday, 3rd July 1908... ...	1·46	1·46	1·18	1·10
Total	26·69	25·23	22·85	20·87
Up to same date last year...	23·35	24·19	24·15	24·45

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 3.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·0	25·25	11·12	25·0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 2nd	94·1	81·6	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	105·3	88·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	102·9	81·6	...	0·17
Lahore	97·9	81·2	...	2·39
Sirsa	97·3	81·1	...	2·60
Ambala	94·5	76·1	0·10	1·28
Delhi	86·7	78·2	0·31	0·54
Agra	91·0	78·0	0·75	2·89
Malanpuri	100·8	87·3	0 02	0·77
Jhansi	97·5	80·0	...	2·29
Cawnpore	102·9	84·5	...	0·40
Allahabad	103·6	82·5	...	0.22
Jacobabad	110·1	82·8	0·12	0·12
Karachi	95·4	85·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	96·9	80·7	...	2·57
Jaipur	98·2	77·1	0·19	1·47
Kotah	99·5	77·1	0·45	3·20
Bhuj	92·1	76·5	0·08	0·28
Dwarka	93·3	81·7	...	0·58
Veraval	84·2	80·3	0·21	2·78
Rajkot	90·9	72·7	...	3·24
Bhavnagar Para	95·6	79·5	...	0·54
Surat	91·1	77·1	0·21	3·13
Ahmedabad	92·1	79·7	...	3·93
Deesa	90·8	78·2	...	2·83
Neemuch	86·6	72·7	0·76	4·61
Indore	85·1	74·6	0·03	6·75
Jubbulpore	90·5	77·3	0·25	8·58
Sangor	86·6	75·5	0·48	3·16
Hoshangabad	92·6	76·9	...	5·14
Khandwa	88·2	76·1	0·18	7·20
Akola	89·7	75·1	0·25	9·34
Amraoti	85·8	74·3	0·09	9·50
Nagpur	89·6	74·6	0·04	14·74
Chanda	93·5	74·5	1·27	9·45
Raipur	87·7	76·6	0·03	13·23
Bombay	84·1	77·5	0·70	20·47
Ratnagiri	82·3	75·9	0·70	28·29
Mormugao	86·0	74·7	0·54	29·98
Karwar	84·3	?	0·64	40·42
Malegaon	88·4	73·1	0·19	5·09
Ahmednagar	86·9	71·5	...	3·10
Poona	79·0	71·8	0·50	1·84
Sholapur	89 3	72·9	...	2·56
Bijapur	85·2	71·2	...	1·93
Belgaum	74·3	68·1	1·20	12·43
Aurangabad	87·7	71·2	0·15	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	74·2	...	5·00
Hyderabad	89·3	74·7	...	5·71
Mangalore	82·2	72·9	2·98	14·45
Calicut	81·8	71·6	3·29	32·91
Cochin	86·7	75·3	0·02	23·93
Colombo	88·0	78·5	...	4·30
Masulipatam	92·3	77·6	0·10	2·13
Bellary	92·0	76·3	0·05	0·92
Cuddapah	98 2	80·6	...	0·86
Madras	97·5	83·0	0·01	0·51
Bangalore	79·8	65·3	0·07	1·34
Coimbatore	87·4	76·3	0·01	0·41
Trichinopoly	98·6	80·3	...	2·57
Negapatam	100·9	76·5	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalmxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	1	1	78
Total plague deaths to date	143,741		
This date last year	1	0	72

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	5

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

July 3rd, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	67	22	2
B	178	103	5
C	73	77	3
D	74	6	0
E	177	70	3
F & G	34	1	0
Total to date	583	279	13
Total rats killed			867

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensheese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHITE PIQUE WITH GREEN WAISTCOATS.

White pique has been duly scheduled among the summer novelties as one of the most popular of all materials for the month of July and August, writes our Paris lady correspondent. In cases where the pros and cons of pique and linen have been weighed in the balance, much stigma has been attached to the former, on the score of its excessive weight when the dog-days come round, and when even the horses are forced to seek shelter from the burning rays of the sun under the latest examples of equine millinery. Whatever arguments have been raised, however, none appear to have made an appreciable difference to the "couturiere" or tailor, and the smartest of little pique costumes, with cutaway coats ending almost in a point behind, and allied to short pleated skirts, have been launched on the world of fashion, and will probably be adopted "con amore." No trimming is used, as a rule, in the decoration of these costumes, with the exception of pure white soutache worked into a scroll pattern, but in the case of a charming and up-to-date example seen in the Bois the simplicity of the costume was in no way marred by a little gilet, cut into handkerchief points, which overlapped each other and were fashioned of bright grass green linen worked over closely in white soutache. This alliance of white and green or beige and green, is an article of faith with the Parisionne at the present moment, and emerald or grasshopper shades being essentially the colours which can be shared equally by dark and fair women alike, and have no stronger claim on one than the other, this particular choice on the part of La Mode may be set down as a signally happy one. To accompany the pique toilette there are hats of Tegal straw, bleached as white as muslin dried on meadow grass, and simply trimmed with two wings—white and green respectively—laid flat against the crown of the hat.

POWDER BLUE PURSE BAGS TO MATCH THE TOILETTE.

Linen costumes have their belts, ties, and purse bags "en suite", and the simpler and plainer these are so much more are they likely to appeal to the well-dressed woman. All these accessories are carried out to match the hat trimmings, which in many cases, especially where the coolie hat of Dunstable straw is concerned, is nothing more than a three-cornered scarf of Shantung woven almost as coarsely as though made of thick yarn, with a plentiful supply of knots and flews breaking the surface. Pale powder blue or levender strewn with huge white spots is a great favourite in this connection, the girdle and tie being of spotted Shantung to correspond while a purse bag in levender leather, matched to a semi-tone, completes the scheme.

BLACK NET HATS SEWN WITH ROWS OF BRAID.

Parisian milliners are reaping a veritable harvest where the new hat is concerned, and to secure a huge model trimmed with sufficient blossoms to meet the views of the modiste as to what constitutes an adequate supply means that the purchasers must be prepared to part cheerfully with hundreds of francs for this item alone. At the recent races these enormous hats were greatly in evidence, a notable case in point being a giant model in dark mole colour, with a wide spreading brim and a crown completely hidden under its rose bower, which consisted of no fewer than fifty deep red blossoms suggesting a wholesale spoliation of a moderate sized rose garden. Black hats still hold the field against all newcomers, and especially in alliance with black, white, or beige gowns, the efforts of the milliners being concentrated on the creation of a model which will prove to be of featherweight consistency, and at the some time of umbrella-like proportions. Black cotton net, very coursely woven and mounted on a wire frame, is the newest material for the construction of these hats, while it is worked all over in close set perpendicular lines, with row upon row of the finest black straw braid, which gives it the effect of a huge inverted basket. Not a hint of colour is permitted on a model of this description, which is simply trimmed, with a mass of uncurled ostrich plumes of sable hue, interspered with the greenish curled fronds of the coques' feathers. Another point worthy of note is that tulle strings are a very frequent addition to the tulle trimmed hat, while those women who have looked askance at the steeple crown are rejoicing in the fact that the way has already been paved in Paris for a return of the hat of less exaggerated height, and at the races the comparative absence of high crowns was remarked upon by the majority of the people present.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 15 JUIN 1908.

I.—La Reine Victoria, D'Apres Sa Correspondance Inedite, par M. Alfred Mezieres, de l'Academie francaise.
II.—Ciel Rouge (1), premiere partie, par Claude Ferval.
III.—Madame, Mere Du Regent.—IV, Mort De Charles-Louis.—Liselotte, Le Roi Et Madame De Maintenon.—Les Grands Chagrins (2), par Arvede Barine.
IV.—Silhouette Universitaire.—Octave Greard, par M. le comte d'Haussonville, de l'Academie francaise.
V.—Le Mariage Secret De Madame La Duchesse De Berry, a Propos D'Une Publication Recente, par M. le marquis Costa de Beauregard, de l'Academie francaire.
VI.—Revue Musicale.—Hippolyte Et Aricie;—Boris Godounow, A L'Opera;—Snegourotchka (La Fille De Neige), A L'Opera-Comique, par M. Camille Bellaigne.
VII.—Revue Litteraire.—Le Poete De La Vie Familiere, Francois Coppee, par M. Rene Doumic.
VIII.—Revue Dramatique.—Amoureuse, A La Comedie Francaise;—Le Roi, Aux Varietes.
IX.—Revues Etrangeres.—Rousseau En Angleterre, par M. T. de Wyzewa.
X.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
XI.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for

YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 156 B. G., Market, Bombay, N. B.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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THE ONLY ARABIC, URDU AND PERSIAN TYPEWRITER.

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Call or write to the Sole Agents,

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

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"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant Quinan, 27th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the N.-W. Frontier Province for employment with the Frontier Militia.

Lieutenants Prescott, Plowden and Garstin have passed examinations as Probationers for the Political Department.

Lieutenant C Gabriel, Political Assistant, is granted privilege leave for three and a half months.

Mr. Croup, Superintendent of Police, United Provinces, is appointed Superintendent-General of Railway Police, Rajputana, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Criminal Branch.

Brigadier-General Drummond, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, is granted leave for three months.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. Barrow is appointed to be Army Commander, vice Sir A. Gaselee vacated.

Major-General Park officiates in the Command of the 5th (Mhow) Division, vice General Des Voeux on leave.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frenchman resigns his commission in the Rangoon Rifles.

Mr. O. MacDonnell to be Second Lieutenant in the Burma Railways Corps.

Majors Coen and Hogg to be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonels.

Mr. C. Coade and Second-Lieutenants Lane, Parsons and Peters to be Lieutenants in the Southern Mahratta Rifles.

Major Gayer resigns his commission in the Calcutta Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonels MacCartie and R. Pemberton, Indian Medical Service, are permitted to retire.

THE U. S. INSTITUTION.

Essay for 1908.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Council of the United Service Institution of India have chosen as the subject for their Gold Medal Essay for the ensuing year, "The Future of the Native Officer. Extent to which the system of direct commissions as opposed to promotion from the ranks should be resorted to, and the scope of his employment and possibility of providing for him a wider career whether within or outside the army, having regard to the past history of the present conditions and aspirations."

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

At a meeting of the Bank of Madras, yesterday evening, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 1 per cent., was declared. Rs. 2,50,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, Rs 50,000 written off the premises, and Rs. 2,63,596 was carried forward.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Attack on Mr. Roosevelt.

New York, June 19.

Opinion as expressed by the leading newspapers heartily endorses the nomination of Mr. Taft as the next President of the United States, and apparently regards the candidature of Mr. Bryan the Democrat, as well nigh hopeless.

Mr. Taft is a Roosevelt man, the spokesman of "my policies," but there is a general tendency, if one may judge by the public press, to regard him as a safer man for President.

The New York "World" yesterday had a full page of jubilant welcome to President Taft, and congratulates the country that "the Roosevelt reign of terror" is over. It says, "It means the end of personal Government autocratic regime, militarism, jingoism, rough ridersm, administration by shouting, clamour, tumult, and denunciation."

Following on the completion of the Republican ticket and the adjournment sine die of the Convention of Chicago, Wall Street experienced a selling wave which caused declines ranging from one to three points.

These developments did not cause the decline, the selling pressure coming from high sources, which are apparently disgusted over the failure of the country to get enthusiastic over Mr. Taft's nomination and the Republican platform.

The financial leaders expressed themselves, however, as fairly satisfied with the outcome, because they state it means four years of peace in Wall Street, and the same number of years of security for invested capital—because, they assert, Mr. Taft is too conservative to follow Mr. Roosevelt's policy of war upon the corporations.

The best conservative element among bankers predict bad markets until after the election, stating that the fear of a possible victory for Mr. Bryan at the polls, and the depression in business and the threatened [illegible], will cause [illegible] fall [illegible]

ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia." July 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Commander C. H. S. Tocque, with the English mail of the 19th June, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bennett, Mr J M	Meares, Mr L V N
Carter, Cyrpl	Murray, Mr M J
Deasy, Mrs M D	Mills, Mr A
Deane, Miss	Nelson, Mr A E
Elves, Mr E	Ritz, Mr L and Miss
Farler, Sapper	Rendall, Mr A C
Gosney, Mr F W	Ritchie, Mr J M and Mrs
Green, Mr RM	Stein, Mr G K
Hart, Mr E H	Scott, Mr M A
Kenny, Miss	Taylor, Mr N
Hill, Miss N	Wilson, Mr A W
Liddell, Mr J M	Walker, Mr A
Lake, Mr K G and Mrs	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archibald, Mr W	LeFanu, Mr H
Baddeley, Mrs	Liegard, Mr H
Boulton, Capt H	McWalters, Capt G F
Bates, Mr R G	Momlndden, Khaja Mr
Barnard, Mr A L	Mackenzie, Mr G L
Baxter, Mr A W and Mrs	Nehru, Mr J
Boardan, Mr A E	Patell, Mr R M
Cole, Mrs	Rice, Rev. M H
Conlifew. Mr B	Robinson, Mr S B
Coules, Mr L E	Smith, Mr E M
Condon, Capt	Sam, Mr A V
Deakin, Mr G B	Shircore, Mr J
Dowding, Mr A C	Street, Capt H E
Drake Brakman, D	Stuart, Mr P P
Ellis, Mr R	Tipping, Mr L
Esch, Mr S W	Warburton, Mr S R
Finney, Son S	Wares, Mr D H
Hill, Mr A C	Williamson, Maj O V
Hew, Mr D G	Wise, Mr S K
Heath, Mr A R A and Mrs	Watt, Mr H K
Gurpin, Major	Waller, Capt
	Yule, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Crouch, Mr	Ducat, Mr W F and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Marwood, Lt A H L	Smith, Mr C F
MacTier, Mr R	Smallman, Capt A D
McConaghan, Capt	

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Captain Summers, will sail to-day for London, &c., with the English mail of the 4th July, a general cargo, and the following passengers:

Armstrong, Mr A R B	Langhorn Mr
Ashworth, Mr	Lee-Harwood, Mr and Mrs J
Alla Nawaz Khan, Mr	Makins, Major E
Barrock, Mr J C	Marshall, Mrs J A
Baker, Mr and Mrs E N	Marks, Lt-Col G F H
Bailey, Mr Mrs H and 2 children	Martin, Mr A D
Beatson, Col and Nicholson Cap T McC C	Mant, Mr R N
Beatty, Maj and Mrs J A	Manson, Capt J A P
Bonquit, Mr	Mitchell, Mr
Bouch Major R F G	Michael Mr and Miss
Blacke Mr C O	McManns, Mr J
Broke, Mr	Morris, Capt C T
Brancker, Capt W S	Morgan, Mr M H L
Broom, Mr J T	Mullaly, Major A
Bruce, Mr H	Nicholson, Major
Brookes, Mr W R Phailbot	Ormiston, Mr G A
Burn, Mr J G	Oppenherin M E F
Bull, Mr E G	Rahimtoola Mr
Chapman, Mr P C	Rackham, Mrs M
Coxon Mr G	Reid, Mr G
Crowley, Mr	Robinson, Mrs
Crocke, Capt A S	Robertson, Mr R
Crooks, Mr and Mrs	Robinson, Mrs
Dawson, Mr J	Sherring, Mr Mrs A R
Davies, Mr John	Snowling, Mrs
Dean, Mr T P	Schulmain Mr
Deshon, Capt	Shaw, Capt C C
Durai Rajah, Mr V R	Small, Mr
Ealin, Mrs	Sharpley, Mr R
Engledue, Capt	Smith, Mr. A F
Gardner, Mr C C	Sparkes, Mrs H W
George, Mr and Mrs S	Sutherland, Sir George
Ghandiali, D D P	Scott, Lord, T J Montague-Douglas
Gould, Mr G P	Sutherland, Major D
Gr-y, Mr	Sparkes Mrs H H
Hargreaves, Mr P	Scovell, Mr C T R
Hamilton, Lt S	Taylor, Mr W E
Howlet, Capt	Tielman, Mr M B
Hammond Mr A H	Thompson, Mr
Hotham, Mr J	Ward, Mr T J
Hudson, Lt-Col	Watt, Mr D B
Hudson, Major	Watkins, Major L G
Jackson, Mr and Mrs E L	Wickham, Mrs
James, Capt S Witworth	Williams, Mr C
Jones, Mr H C	Woolcombe, Genl E L
Kelly, Mr W L C	Wood, Capt W M P
Keith, Mrs	Williamson, Mr B N
Killy, Capt F P C	Vivian, Mr
	Wyatt-Smith, Miss

Per s. s. Peninsular, 27th June, 1908.

Beddy, E S L	McMans, Mr J
Carter, Mr G M	Sache, Mr F A

Per s. s. Egypt, 4th July, 1908.

Beattie, Mr W H	Pemberton, Col R
Bell, Col E R L	Perraw, Mrs and child
Cravon, Mr A T	Pascoe, Mr L
Darley, Mr W	Robb, Mr J N
Dawson, Mr J A	Richardson, Mr
Danks, Mr H A	Richardson, Mrs G, and child
Dey, Mr G C	Reynolds Mr W G
Fleming, Col and Mrs J	Rodgers, Mr A A
Fenton, Mr M W	Rose, Mr and Mrs
Forster, Mr L L	Smyth, Mr A E
Gilbertson, Mr J G	Smythe, Mr H
Godber, Rev J	Smythe, Mrs
Gregson, Mr C E	Shearer, Mr E
Harris, Mr	Sutherland, Hon Mr G H
Hambro, Maj P	Taylor, Major A H
Hamilton, Mr	Woodhouse, Mr S
May, Mr A J	Weston, Mr S T
Haskell, Mr and Mrs D	Wake, Mr T
Lomas, Mr C J	Woods, Mrs P B
Mitchell, Mr HH Gordon	Webber, Mr H A F
Moore, Major K	Wright, Mr and Mrs H and child
Mogaus, Mr and Mrs A	
Malcolm, Mr	
Owen, Capt	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

B. G. TILAK'S CASES.

Special Juries Ordered.

YESTERDAY in the first case of sedition, on which B. G. Tilak, editor of the "Kesari," stands committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Branson, with whom were Mr. Inverarity and Mr. D. B. Binning for the Crown, moved for a Special Jury, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the presiding Sessions Judge.

The application was resisted by Mr. Joseph Baptista, counsel for the accused, on several grounds. He said that the prosecution in the case was instituted with the special sanction of Government. It therefore came with a force and recommendation naturally calculated to overwhelm the defendant. Under the circumstances, the accused was entitled to the most scrupulous fairness from the prosecution. Now, they were perfectly convinced that a Special Jury would prove most detrimental to the defence if it was empanelled in the ordinary way. He was therefore constrained to oppose the application for a Special Jury. In the benevolent theory of the law, juries were introduced for the protection of the accused. Defendant did not want it in this case; and as a matter of fact, he was afraid of the gift that was offered to him. If the prosecution insisted upon it, he was willing to accept a Special Jury provided the Crown consented that the majority of the jury should be of Indians conversant with the language in which the offending article was written. The prosecution could have no reasonable objection to a jury thus constituted. That could be secured if his learned friend exercised his right of challenge, against Europeans; and Mr. Baptista would assist him in that direction. If the right of absolute challenge was exhausted, special objection could be taken, and allowed by consent, on the ground that the juryman did not understand the Marathi language. That would give the prosecution a Special Jury and the defendant a jury of fit judges from among his countrymen which was after all one of the fundamental essentials of a trial by jury, devised for the protection of the accused. If his learned friend rejected that fair and just arrangement, Mr. Baptista said he must oppose his application for a Special Jury. Defendant resided in Poona, and the paper was published in Poona. Had he been tried at Poona, he would have been committed to the Poona Sessions Court, where he would have had the benefit of a trial before a Judge, who knew the Marathi language, and who would have been assisted by assessors, who were men who knew that language. If he was tried at Poona, he would have claimed, under section 275, Criminal Procedure Code, that the majority of the jury should consist of persons who were neither Europeans nor Americans, and he would thereby have just that kind of jury which the law contemplated to protect the accused. Mr Baptista said that a Special Jury meant that the majority should be Europeans from the list of Special Jurors. The list shewed that there were 249 Europeans against 156 Indians. In all probability, therefore, the majority would be Europeans. That was so in the last Tilak trial, and that was so in all the sedition cases tried in this Court. Mr. Baptista thought that the Europeans on the jury would rather feel handicapped on account of their inability to understand the Marathi language. In conclusion, counsel said the Special Jury should be so formed as to consist of a majority who knew the language of the article complained of.

Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of the application, said that under Section 276 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Special Jury was necessarily summoned in offences punishable with death, and in any other case a Judge of the High Court directed. It was a settled practice that in important cases where interests of parties required a jury of men selected from a higher sphere of life than the common one, and consequently, they were supposed to bring to bear a better intelligence on the case under trial, Special Juries were empanelled; the application was made to the Judge, who, if he adjudged it to be right, granted it. No doubt the cases against Mr. Tilak were important from his own standpoint, and his Lordship felt in Mr. Tilak's own interests, that he should have the benefit of being tried by a jury selected from the higher class of the citizens of Bombay. In another case, when a similar application was made to his Lordship, it was stated to him that in Special Juries, as a rule, there was a majority of Europeans. Now in the murder case before his Lordship on Thursday the Special Jury consisted of three Parsis, two Hindus, and four Europeans. On the days previous to this, there were common juries, on two occasions of which at least there was a European majority. Under certain regulations fixed by Sir Michael Westropp, the panel was summoned: it ordinarily consisted of a small majority of Europeans undoubtedly, but the Indian community was fairly represented. In the panel originally fixed for these Sessions, before the sedition cases were contemplated, or came to this Court, 27 jurymen were empanelled, of whom 4 were Parsis, 5 Hindus, and 2 Mahomedans and Jews. This was under Rule 832. There could be, therefore, no question that the Sheriff, when fixing the panel for the Special Jury, must have at least half the number of it Europeans. Having regard to the exigencies of the sedition cases, and taking into consideration the probability of a large number of challenges, it appeared to his Lordship that the original panel, out of which two or three had already been chosen, must be supplemented by an additional panel; he would see in this, that with respect to the sedition cases the rule was adhered to, but it was possible to have a greater proportion of Indians into it than now, when there was 16 and 11. Eight more were summoned, in the proportion of 4 to 4, the names were picked out, without regard to Europeans or Indians. So, the chances were, if there was not a majority of Indians, at all events there would be a fair representation of them. But that would be a matter as to how the jury was selected and constituted. His Lordship thought there was hardly much substance in the argument addressed as to the knowledge of language. Should it come to a conflict, the Court must necessarily accept the translations of its authorised translators. Should there be any glaring mistake, or mistranslation, pointed out by the counsel for the accused, it would be the bounden duty of the presiding Judge to see that the corrections were made, and the translation was correctly placed before the jury. To any such thing pointed out during the trial, his Lordship promised to give his most careful consideration. Under these circumstances, it was a mistake to resist the application for a Special Jury in important cases. So far, there was no precedent in such cases of a Special Jury having been asked for, and refused, except on very special grounds. After giving a very careful consideration to Mr. Baptista's argument, his Lordship thought, on the whole, the interests of justice required the trial of these cases by a Special Jury. He was quite sure that any special juryman who would come in, and take his oath to administer justice, would leave out all prejudices, if he had any, and all extraneous circumstances entirely out of his mind.

Mr. Baptista asked for a postponement till Monday week (the 13th instant) on the ground that Mr. Tilak wanted to defend personally, and he wanted time for that reason to consult books and authorities.

Mr. Branson said he had no objection under the circumstances stated.

Mr. Baptista said that he would not bind himself to the statement that Mr. Tilak would conduct the case personally, and not by counsel; but that was his present intention.

His Lordship fixed the trial for Monday, the 13th instant.

Mr. Binning for the Crown applied for a Special Jury in the second case against Mr. Tilak. The application was granted.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

THEFT OF A LEATHER PURSE.

Chottoo Jumma was charged with theft of a leather bag containing five rupees. Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case were that, on the 1st June, one Varziuddin and one Peerkhan, who were in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, were walking along a side street off Abdul Rehman Street, when the former had a purse in his pocket, containing five rupees in coin. The accused walked close to him, gave him a push by the side of the pocket in which the purse was, and stealthily removed the purse. The complainant felt that he received a push from a passer-by, who was no other than the accused, and putting his hand into his pocket, found that the purse was gone. The accused, on being questioned about the purse, at first denied all knowledge, but enquired how much money there was in the purse. On complainant giving a description of the coins, accused gave up the money. He afterwards admitted that he had thrown away the purse. He was unanimously found guilty, and being an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

CHEATING A GUNNER.

Akbar Khan Valimahomed Khan was charged with cheating a European gunner named Edgar Fox, of the Royal Artillery at Colaba. Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the complainant was acting manager "Soldiers' and Sailors' Welcome" at Colaba. The accused came to him on the 31st March last, and asked him what sugar he used. Camplainant told him he used crystallised sugar. Accused then told complainant that he belenged to the Commissariat Department, and was the headman in the godown, and that Major Gough, of the Commissariat Department, had sent him to enquire as they had 150 maunds of sugar to dispose of. Accused asked complainant if he would purchase sugar at Rs. 4 per maund of 82 lbs. At the request of the complainant he called on the following day. In the meantime, complainant consulted Dr. Marrett as to whether he should purchase the sugar. That officer, answered in the affirmative, telling him to see the sugar first. Accused afterwards brought a sample of the sugar, and Dr. Marrett said it might be bought at Rs. 4 per maund. Accused at the time showed complainant a paper written at Ahmednagar, and told complainant to make out his order in a similar style. The next day accused said the price of the sugar, Rs. 500, was to be paid in advance. On the 2nd April, complainant paid him Rs. 500 in the presence of his servant. He sent his servant with the accused, telling him to bring back a stamped receipt from the officer in charge of the Commissariat Department. The servant failed to return with a proper receipt. The complainant suspected something wrong, and made a report to the police.

At the close of the trial the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Sentence was reserved.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants, Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co. appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued yesterday the cross-examination of Lady Ali Shah, the mother of the present Aga Khan.

How did you know that Jangi Shah purchased carriages out of his own money? Because I used to manage affairs and I knew that.

Prior to your management of affairs? We used to live close to each other and we ladies used to talk of these things among ourselves.

Continuing witness said that it was only by talk of the ladies she had come to know that members of the family paid their own money for the purchase of carriages.

Questioned as to whether there was anything to show that two or three lakhs of rupees were spent on the occasion of the marriage of Haji Bibi and others, witness said that she had not got any writing. So also there was nothing in writing to show that her husband was appointed Imam a month before Hassan Ali's death, but it was the custom to do so. Ali Shah told her that he was appointed Imam by his father. Shabuddin Shah was present at the time. Witness said she was an Ashnashari, and that Hassan Ali must have had an idea of having equal sanctity as the twelve Imams in whom the Ashnasharis believe. She did not know if her husband claimed to be of equal sanctity with the twelve Imams. He did not object to the Khoja followers from treating him as such. She was aware of that fact.

Questioned as to whether her son claims to be of equal sanctity with the twelve Imams, witness replied in the affirmative. At the time she married her husband, she knew that Hassan Ali claimed to be of equal sanctity with the twelve Imams.

A true Ashnashari, would regard any Muhamadan who claims to be of equal sanctity as the twelve Imams to be an infidel? No.

Would such a person be regarded as a blasphemer No.

Ashnasharis believe that the 12th Imam is still present? Yes.

He will appear on Judgment day? Yes. That is an article of faith of Ashnasharis.

Continuing witness said that at the time of her marriage, her mother knew that Hassan Ali claimed to be of equal sanctity with the twelve Imams. Questioned as to why she said Hassan Ali was an Ismaili, witness said that disciples came from different countries and respected him as such. Witness knew that his faith was Imami Ismaili. He did not believe in the twelve Imams, which the Ashnasharis believe in. If he had believed so, he would not be considered an Imam of the time. She never saw Hassan Ali taking part in the Ziareth after Rosakhani. She was not present amongst males when Ziareth was said on any occasion. There was no occasion when witness and Hassan Ali were present at any Rosakhani. Witness knew Syed Hussain Yezdi. He was an Ashnashari. She did not hear that he was the person who washed the dead body of Hasan Ali Shah; nor did she hear that he led the Nimaz. She knew Sheik Mahomed Ali Sherazi. He must have been an Ashnashari. He did not wash the dead body of her husband. It was washed by Syed Mustak, who is an Ismaili Khoja. Muhamad Ali Sherazi was not present on the occasion. She did not see the ceremony of washing the dead body and laying it out. One Moosa Khan, a servant, told her of all the particulars.

Here his Lordship held that the cross-examination regarding the ceremony of washing the dead body was irrelevant.

Continuing witness said that her husband was not an Ashnashari. Her husband believed in the Dasavtar and Gnans. He used to read the Gnans occasionally. Questioned as to whether her son believed in the Dasavtar and Gnans, witness said that the question may be asked to her son. She had no knowledge of his belief in the matter. She brought him up until he was twelve or thirteen years of age, but in the matter of religious education, her son did not listen to her.

The Judge: You never taught him religious matters? No.

Continuing witness said that her husband had appointed Gulu to look after her son's religious education. She did not superintend his religious education. Gulu died some years ago. Witness said that she knew a man called Zenab who was an Ashnashari, but he was not appointed a tutor to her son.

The Ashnasharis regard Samra, Kazamien and Meshed as very sacred places. Her son who then was five years old accompanied her on a pilgrimage to Samra and Kazamien. Ismailis also go to these place on pilgrimage. She went on a pilgrimage a second time to these places. Her son went on a tour. Jalal Shah was buried at Samra, but witness did not know whether he was an Ashnashari or not. Imami Ismailis were not buried there. If no will existed of Jalal Shah, he must be an Ashnashari to be buried there. Witness said that she had heard of Bibi Hozra, who was Hassan Ali's daughter. She was buried in the 'ravak' of the shrine of the Ninth Imam. Imami Ismailis could be buried there. Witness did not know if Jangi Shah or Akbar Shah was an Ashnashari, but she knew that Haji Bibi was an Ashnashari. Bibi Saheb also appeared to be an Ashnashari. What her faith before was, witness did not know. For the last 10 or 12 years witness gathered that Bibi Saheb was an Ashnashari.

Mr. M. M. Mistri having been further cross-examined by Mr. Bahadurji on the valuation of some Bombay properties, the hearing was adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

CHEATING A CONTRACTOR

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Keshav Bhagwat Tamani was charged with cheating one Mulji Haridas, a contractor, in respect of Rs. 6,000.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Hormazdiar Dastur, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that in November last the accused met the complainant and represented to him that he was the Secretary of a Raja and that the Raja intended to construct water-works in his State for the benefit of the pilgrims attending the Deolgaon fair. Several native and European firms had submitted their tenders for the work and he induced the complainant to send in his tender also. The work was for about a lakh of rupees and a deposit of Rs. 3,000 was required. The complainant, believing the story, filled the tender form and gave it to the accused with Rs. 3,000 as the amount required to be deposited. Subsequently the complainant received a letter from the accused saying his tender was accepted and that he should send in a further deposit of Rs. 2,400. The amount was sent to Aurangabad, with a servant of the accused who had brought the letter. Not hearing from the accused for a long time the complainant deputed his Mehta to Aurangabad, who on inquiry learnt that the Raja of Deolgaon had died and the Ranee denied having any project in mind of constructing water-works. The accused was then arrested.

The defence was that accused had not misrepresented facts. The late Raja had such a project in mind; but since his death the Ranee had dismissed the accused, and she denied the fact of having planned any scheme at all. The money was spent by the late Raja with whom the same was deposited.

The Magistrate, however, found the accused guilty of cheating and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE trade of Rangoon is rapidly developing owing to industrial and commercial prosperity. The Commissioners have expended on the construction of new works and the acquisition of land over £900,000. This expenditure has recently been supplemented by a free grant of Rs. 3 lakhs and a third from the exchequers of the Government of India and the Government of Burma, to be devoted entirely to river conservancy. The value of the trade passing through Rangoon for the year ending the 30th April, 1908, was nearly £29,000,000, being an increase of over 8% per cent. as compared with the year ending the 30th April, 1903.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The eighteenth League fixture was played yesterday evening between the Royal Scots "A" team and the Bombay Rovers and attracted a fairly large crowd of spectators, on the Cooperage, who witnessed an excellent game of football. It cannot be said that the two sides were equally matched, for it is difficult to get into the field a representative team of the Rovers, while the Royal Scots always put in a select eleven and as such, the soldiers prove themselves generally the superior eleven; but on this occasion, however, the civilians acquitted themselves, though short of three of their usual men, as no mean adversaries. The Rovers were beaten, no doubt, but four to two makes an appreciable difference to the usual walk-over.

The match was begun rather late in the evening, for which the Rovers, though blame cannot be attached to them, were responsible. The absentees on the Rovers' side were three men from the Royal Engineers, Bridon, Benson and Welsh, who out of respect for the memory of one of their comrades who was drowned when crossing over from Butcher's Island, did not play on this occasion. The authorities being intimated of this fact rather late in the day, took some time to get the substitutes and at last three sailors from the Alfred Sailors' Home had to be fetched to fill the gap. It was a wise action of the Rovers' captain to select the sailors, for it was they, by their brilliant play, who saved the side from utter discomfiture. The Royal Scots had the same men on the field as when they played the Government Telegraph Recreation Club on the 24th of June.

Despite the heavy rain of the past four days the ground was in a very playable condition, thanks to the strong sunshine of yesterday, and had not a furious south-westerly breeze been blowing, the conditions would have been ideal for football.

The Rovers, who were asked to defend the Band-stand goal, kicked off at 6-15 p. m. and the soldiers securing possession of the leather at once attacked and for a time their rush was checked. Play on the same ground took place for about five minutes, then Kennoway by a neat shot scored. A fresh attempt to force the Rovers' flags was repelled by the sailor goal-keeper Lane. Shortly, Clark, the Rovers' sailor inside-left taking up the ball, dribbled it past through the opposing players and shot for the military flags and as Robertson was saving, Mungavin headed it in. Retaliation immediately followed and Kennoway's shot having struck the bar and rolled out, the Scots were soon afterwards awarded a penalty kick in front of the Rovers' flags and Kennoway scored No. 2. Continuing to press the same flags Martin scored out of an angular shot, a second penalty shot having been cleverly saved by Lane. A further attempt to add to the score by Kennoway was also cleared by Lane.

Score:—

Royal Scots' "A" team..... 3 Goals.
Bombay Rovers ..... 1 Goal.

After lemons the Rovers, taking advantage of the wind, at once invaded but met with a repulse. The ball for the next twenty minutes was all over the field and both sides tried their hardest to score. The defence being of a strong order, no damage could be done. Then, from mid-field, Bolton by excellent passes centered the leather to Kennoway and the latter scored the fourth goal. The Rovers immediately returned the attack and again from a brilliant bit of play from Black, the leather was secured to Mungavin, and the latter shot the return goal of this half. Full time was immediately piped.

Score:

Royal Scots' "A" team..... 4 Goals.
Bombay Rovers..... 2 Goals.

TEAMS.

ROYAL SCOTS "A"

Goal—Robertson.
Backs—Lance-Corpl. Williams, Henderson.
Half-backs—Keyler, Wilson, Lamont.
Forwards—Pringle, Kennoway (capt.), Girdwood, Bolton, Martin.

ROVERS.

Goal—Lane.
Backs—Cuzen, Walker.
Half-backs—Osborne (sailor), Patty, Osborne.
Forwards—Tyler (capt.), Black, Mungavin Christie, Millard.
Referee.—Lieut. Cudlip, R. A.

KIRKEE SUMMER MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

The Kirkee Summer Meeting, which takes place on the 9th and 11th instant, promises to be one of the most attractive that has ever come off on that course. H. E. the Governor is patron and the executive include the following:—

Stewards: Major-General E. A. Alderson, C.B.; Colonel Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Jellet, R.F.A.; Captain Martin, Somersets; Captain Skipwith, R.E.: Captain Popham, 26th Cavalry.

Judge: Major-General Alderson.

Starter: Captain Bremner, R.E.

Handicapper: Captain Hughes.

Clerk of Scales: Mr. E. S. Deane.

Clerk of the Course: Captain Furse, R. F. A.

For the first time there are to be first and second enclosures.

Mr. Ben Smith, the bookmaker, will bet in the first enclosure and Mr. H. Dalal in the second. The officers of the 3rd Sappers and Miners will be "At Home" on July 9th and the officers of the Royal Artillery on July 11th, while the band of the 107th Pioneers will play on both days.

The first entries, which closed this afternoon, are eminently flattering to the exertions of Captain Maynall, 29th Lancers, and Captain M. R. Hodgson, Royal Fusiliers, honorary secretaries. Seven races are marked down for each day, and some well known racers are entered.

CRICKET.

In the match Bombay Gymkhana vs. Grant Medical College to-day at 2-30 p. m. the following will play for the Bombay Gymkhana:—G. C. Phillips, E. G. Wheeler, Captain Turner, R. A. J. S. Milne, F. P. West, C. E. Bidmead, Commander D. F. Vines, R. I. M., C. N. Morris, C. D. Baker, F. P. Hearson and J. C. E. Jukes.

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A LEGAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through the medium of your paper, would any of the Bombay learned pleaders say whether a Presidency Magistrate can in any event pass a sentence for a longer period than four years which is double of that given to him under Section 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code? Section 35 provides that in no case a person convicted at one trial of two or more distinct offences can be punished for a longer term than 14 years. 'If the case is tried by a Magistrate the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.' Having regard to the above provisions could a Presidency Magistrate sentence the Malabar Hill Borah burglar to 15 years which is a higher sentence than four years. Would any of your readers enlighten

NOVICE IN LAW.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Concerning Certificates of Identity to be given to Indian students and others visiting England the following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public) under date the 6th December 1888, is published by the Bombay Political Department, under date 29th June:—

The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

In order to enable the Secretary of State to deal with such cases satisfactorily, the Governor-General in Council has decided that it is necessary to press upon Indian students and others visiting England the desirability of providing themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political officer, as the case may be.

BANGALORE RACES.

Handicaps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 3.

Seven Furlongs.—Bell Dhu 9st 7lbs, Novice 9st 5lbs, Annexe 9st 2lbs, Revenge 8st 10lbs, Gunner 8st 7lbs, Misty Dick 8st 6lbs, Star 7st 3lbs.

FIVE FURLONGS.—Posco 10st 11lb., Tanna 9st 8lbs, Manlock, 9st. 5lbs, Twistum 8st. 7lbs., Patrick 8st. 6lbs., Comeback 8st. 5lbs., Victor 7st. 10lbs., Revenge 6st. 13lbs. Stars 6st.

THE CUP.—Royalist 9st. 12lbs; Haloya 9st. 9lbs; Circuit 9st.; Betrayer 8st. 9lbs; Gambara 8st. 5lbs; Trenton 8st. 3lbs; Ballayeuse 8st. 1lb; Wahnfe; 8st.; Solent 6st. 7lbs. Platoon 6st.

SIX FURLONGS.—Vasco, 10st. 3lbs.; Mint, 9st. 11lbs.; Young Gazelle, 8st. 8lbs.; Girjatan, 8st 6lbs.; William Rufus, 8st. 5lbs.; Plassey, 8st 3lbs.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. KHURSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI WADIA and Messrs. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIWANDAS and MANORDAS TRIBHOVANDAS have contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the same, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant Inami land, situate within the Registration sub-District of Bombay, at Parel, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 Square Yards or thereabouts, with a frontage of 26 Feet on the Government Gate Road, Parel, being portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 20814·47 Square yards or thereabouts, and the messuages standing on which entire piece of land are Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1052, said Street No. 12, Parel Road, and which said vacant piece of land now contracted to be sold is bounded on or towards the North, East and South by the property of the Vendors being the other portion of the said larger or whole piece of land, and on or towards the West by the Parel Road leading to the Government House at Parel, and which said land was formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Ardeshir Hormasjee Wadia and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors occupying the same.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1908.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

THE UNITED STATES.

A TRIO of articles that have appeared in the *American Review of Reviews* should help the sceptic to shake off any doubts he may harbour as to the progress of the United States in every department of industrial development. The annual produce of that country is dealt with by Mr. R. H. Evans in a series of solid statistics, and a comparison made with the output of other States. Mr. Casson, the most cheery of analysers, deals with their agricultural position, and Mr. G. E. Mitchell, who curbs his enthusiasm over present happy conditions, revels in foretelling the disasters that must overtake Americans if they do not husband their enormous resources with some consideration for their posterity. But even these warnings enhance the picture of the present undoubted prosperity of the people who are to take them to heart. By Mr. Evans's figures we realise that "the great workshop," as he calls the land of his birth, may become "the future workshop of the world, its tools being its people and its resources." As it is, while they form only a little more than five per cent of the population of the world, standing on five per cent of its area, the States supply an enormous proportion of the corn, wheat, cotton, cotton spindles, petroleum, tobacco, iron, coal, gold and silver required by the peoples of the earth, in many cases more than half, and in the case of corn alone, three-quarters of the total consumption. Of all the railroads on the surface of the globe, the United States possess nearly forty per cent within their limits. If this can be done in their green youth, what will they not do when their population from eighty-six millions, as it now is, increases to 200 millions, in 1950, as it surely must, at the present rate of development? Will the States produce commodities in the same proportion, or will their industrial energies wane? Even now the American farmer is in the forefront of agricultural science as Mr. Casson takes care to prove. Scientific research has been applied by him betimes to agriculture, and he has learned new methods of cultivation so successfully that 15,000 farmers are now at work who have taken their degrees in agricultural colleges. Flourishing experiment stations have multiplied since that first inaugurated by Professor Atwater, in 1875, and there are now no fewer than fifty in full swing. Washington maintains, at an annual cost of £2,200,000, an Agricultural Department which is the finest in the world. Farming is not done on amateur lines or by rule of thumb, although the rich soil would respond generously to even moderate treatment, but receives the most thoughtful consideration of the State, the scientist and the mechanician. The inventors of American farm machinery showed the way to all other countries and America still supplies an enormous number of the labour-saving installations abroad.

In recent years a marvellous advance has been made, not only in invention, but in the application of new discoveries to farm requirements. Mr. Casson boasts with perfect justice of the gasoline engines in use among the new generation of farmers. A. Milwaukee Company turned out last year 25,000 of these and still the cry was for more. The next development in this direction is not far off, such engines will be driven by alcohol, distilled on the spot by the farmer from his potatoes, at the fabulously low cost of ten cents or one anna per gallon. "When this age of alcohol arrives," exclaims Mr. Casson, "the making of the new farmer will be complete. He will then grow his own power and know how to harness the omnipotence of the soil." Let us hope that this cheap alcohol for his engines may not lead to the necessity for a new Licensing Bill to limit its use to machinery. The farm even nowadays is become a factory, the greater part of its work being done by machinery, enabling the United States to turn out one-fifth of the wheat used in the world, more than three-quarters of the corn; while the growers are not quite one-sixth of the human race. The harvesting of an acre of wheat required, not so very long ago, sixty-one hours, three now suffice; hay takes four hours instead of twenty-one, and potatoes thirty-eight hours as against four and a half days. Meanwhile land is increasing in value by leaps and bounds. Mr. Casson quotes, among other instances, that of the State of Iowa, for which the Americans paid the Indians £575,000, or at the rate of eight cents an acre. There were men in the Government of that day who considered that paltry sum too high a price. What would these old-fashioned statesmen say if they had lived to see that the value of "the eggs found in last year's nests" in Iowa was four times that figure? Iowa is now one of the most, if not the most prosperous of the agricultural States of the Union, and its condition may be referred with some justice to the work done by the Iowa College, a professor of which experimented with seed-corn until he added ten bushels to the ordinary crop per acre. The American farmer, says the optimistic Mr. Casson with pardonable pride, earns enough in seventeen days to buy out Standard Oil interests, and in fifty to wipe Carnegie and the Steel Trust off the industrial map.

But while America is thus turning out untold heaps of valuable produce, according to the pessimist, Mr. G. E. Mitchell, she is not economic in her management, but is using her resources with a wild and wilful extravagance that she will bitterly rue some day. She is going the pace, no doubt, but can she keep it up; will later generations not find that the best has been taken and only a miserable remainder left for them by their spendthrift ancestors? The coal and oil deposits are being ruthlessly exploited while wise men shake their heads. President Roosevelt is alive to this danger, and summoned a Conference to devise some means of conserving the natural wealth of the land of which he is still ruler. Experts say that between three and four hundred million tons of coal were wasted in 1906, and a total loss of 50,000 million tons—it sounds an apocryphal amount—in the estimate for the period since the coal industry began in the States. The mining is done so carelessly that in order to get at the best seams, those of less value are allowed to cave in and are lost for ever. The miners throw away on the dust banks low-grade coal by millions of tons, as being less profitable, but Mr. Mitchell avers that this inferior quality is more suitable for the making of briquettes than the more valuable sorts. Iron ore is another product of the soil that is not used with due caution. It would be well to economise in time, Mr. Mitchell thinks, by sparing the great and valuable giants of the forests, utilising for many purposes the myriad species of trees formerly considered worthless, but which the application of creosote can make outlast the best timber when untreated with this preservative. Water, too, it seems, is wasted in the States, and land, while wide desert tracts still remain unreclaimed. He does not despair of the work being accomplished yet. But the warning voice is, we fear, as little listened to by a nation as the still small voice by the individual when the self-interest of the moment is the motive power. Meanwhile the United States seem to be on the high road to their special ambition—to whip creation and stand at the head of all created things.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

IT is a well-proved truism that oppression will give impetus to any cause, however fatuous and absurd it may be. The Suffragettes have, by their pertinacity, succeeded in arousing a great deal of interest in England, and while we doubt not that their methods have aroused little more than disgust in the hearts of most refined Englishwomen, they have easily drawn beneath their banner those women of the "advanced" school who love to hear their own sweet voices on village greens and in town market-places. The other day a huge gathering of these emancipated creatures marched to Trafalgar Square, headed by certain well-known lady orators, who, having tired of Temperance, Theosophy, and the "Sins of Society" as subjects upon which to orate, have taken up with the Suffragettes lest they themselves be forgotten by their fickle devotees. These amiable creatures amongst whom may be mentioned Lady Henry Somerset have not yet identified themselves with the Amazons who endeavoured to storm the House of Commons and who chained themselves to Mr. Asquith's area railings, but there is no knowing, and so we are pleased to see that the perpetrators of the latest assault upon the Prime Minister's residence have been rather drastically dealt with. Two of the window-breakers were sentenced to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine, and twenty-five others were bound over, or sentenced to imprisonment in default, some of whom preferred the prison halo rather than undertake to forego policeman-hugging and window-breaking in the public thoroughfares of London. Well, well!

THE CAMERA FIEND.

THE Presidential election is paling into insignificance in America beside a far more engrossing topic. At the recent wedding of Mr. Joseph Leiter to Miss Juliette Williams definite notice was given that the couple strongly objected to "snap-shotters." This, it seems but served to put New York journalists on their metal and quite one half of the wedding crowd was formed of men with cameras. No actual trouble occurred until after the ceremony when Mr. Leiter saw a large camera levelled at him. Regardless of the fact that the American press photographer is chosen neither for his delicacy of body or sensitiveness of mind but rather the contrary, he ordered the man away and when he did not go gave him a thoroughly good thrashing and broke up his camera. Over this America is divided into two camps—those who approve of the action as upholding the right of the individual and those who affirm that the liberty of the press has been assailed. For ourselves our sympathy is entirely with Mr. Leiter and we are a little inclined to admire him. It is always possible to catch a tartar and Mr. Leiter would have felt far from happy had he gone back to his newly made bride with a black eye. Fortunately he suffered no penalty. Subsequently threats were made of legal proceedings and it will be a pity if they do not take place. The camera fiend is a very real trial to many persons and is a form of annoyance which should be severely repressed when exceeding the limits of decent behaviour.

CHEAPER POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

JUNE brought a serious proposal for reform in the telegraphic and postal rates from France in regard to England. The reduction suggested is from 20 to ten centimes per word in the former, and from 25 centimes to ten in the latter. The proposer in the French Parliament gives both sympathetic and trade reasons for the change. Last year, it seems, no fewer than twelve million letters went from France to England, while 12,600,000 came from England to France. Of printed matter there passed between the countries 546,000 kilogrammes, and 750,000 respectively. England, as may be seen, sends more both in letters and printed matter to her friend across the Channel. Telegrams are not expected to increase much in number, in spite of the proposed reduction, for the telephone is replacing the telegraph in most land messages, and the decrease in those would balance any increase in oversea messages. The telephone is, in fact, a determined rival of the electric telegraph in France. England is certain to respond in kind to these postal and telegraphic amenities on the part of the French Republic, and then should come the turn of India.

LIEUTENANT H. HARVEY KELLY, 54th Pioneers, is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

THE Madras Government have ordered the establishment of a temporary Sub-Judge's Court at Madura, for six months, commencing on the 6th instant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras, in accordance with the wishes of the Madras Corporation, have nominated Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

OUR Madras Correspondent telelegraphs that restrictions are notified on pilgrimage to the ensuing Car festival at Rameswaram, Madura District, as a sanitary precaution.

FROM the 20th to the 26th June, 1 European, 10 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 242 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 306. The death-rate was 31·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 33·0. The deaths are thus classified :—Fevers 8, bowel complaints 34, and other causes 184.

THE most important Consistory of the present century will be held in Rome in September at the close of the Papal Jubilee celebrations. It is now known that the Pope will, at this Consistory, appoint sixteen new Cardinals, of whom six will be Italian, two French, one English, two American, two Austrian, one German, one Portuguese and one Spanish.

YESTERDAY, on the application of Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, and Mr. D. B. Binning, one of the counsel for the Crown in the sedition cases in which B. G. Tilak, editor of the "Kesari" newspaper, has been committed to the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the presiding Judge, ordered that the trial should take place before a Special Jury. The first case has been fixed for Monday, the 13th instant.

THE Government of Cochin have passed orders placing the roadside avenues in the State under the control of the Superintendent of Agriculture as being a more suitable officer to look after the work than the Chief Engineer. The Dewan trusts that the Superintendent of Agriculture will do his best to enlist the sympathies of the neighbouring population in the preservation of roadside trees and that a policy of continuous maintenance will always be kept in view.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

ADVICE TO YOUNG GOLFERS,

BY THE

LATE TOM MORRIS.

In giving a word of counsel to young golfers—whether these be young in years or experience—I do not intend that my advice shall apply to the actual playing of the game, or the learning of it, that they must attain by attending carefully to their coach's instructions, if they have one, or by watching good players, and, above all, by perseverance, and not attempting to do too much at once.

I intend rather to speak of things which are more or less outside the game, but yet important in their own way, and things, too, which many a young player, in his great zeal and eagerness to gain proficiency in the game itself, is apt to overlook. Naturally, at first, he thinks only of self, so absorbed is he in the game, that he actually lives in it. With what ecstasy he makes his brilliant drive. No one before ever seemed to equal it, and to all a fine drive is exhilarating; it seems to be all the game. No opponent is thought of: that drive—his own—and nothing else and without that excitement golf would be a tame affair,—as tame as croquet. But the individualism in that frenzied zeal must be regulated. He must get to know that there are others who must be taken into account in golf, otherwise it will soon cease to be a game.

One of the first things, then, that I would point out to the young player is his duty to his opponent, to behave to him in such a way, as will constitute himself a good partner, one with whom it is a real pleasure to have a game, and not one whom everyone will try to avoid playing with, because of his disagreeable behaviour during the round. The disagreeableness may not be positively aggressive; for that could soon be stopped. But it may arise from a want of courtesy, an inordinate selfishness, a lack of common sense. How can this disagreeable behaviour be manifested? Let us consider some familiar cases.

MISGUIDED SYMPATHY.

When the match is going all in your favour,—do not attempt to "crow over" or even sympathise with your opponent. Depend upon it he will thank you for neither; and besides, you may, ere the close of the match be made to look very foolish if you do so, because the game may take a decided turn before that, and he may take win; then think how absurd will appear your one-time self-satisfied "crowings" and sympathy.

Misguided sympathy is a sham, it gives evidence of selfishness and conceit. It is even worse than empty bragging, which may ere long soon cure itself by defect—"It's a kittle game, gowf, mind," is a true saying of daily experience.

Do not, when you are leading, in your enthusiasm, discourse volubly on such things as the perfectness of the day or the beauty of the scenery around you; your opponent will not like this, for, being down, he will wish to try to concentrate all his attention on the game, so as to recover if possible his lost ground. On the occasion of the first great tournament (in singles) at St. Andrews, Mr. Pat. P. Alexander, a great literary man, got a snub from old Mr. Wallace, Farmer of Balcrumms. Pat, at the high hole, was pointing out the glorious panorama of the river Eden: "Isn't that an elevating scene, look—" "Stop, stop," quickly replied the irate golfer, "we're no here tae see sceanes, but tae play gowf."

There are one or two other points in this direction yet to deal with. With young players there is the overpowering desire to keep their score. If you are playing a friendly match, you can quite well keep a record of your round, without letting it interfere between you and your partner's usual game. In fact, experienced golfers could go over every shot in the whole round after the game is over and give in the correct score, when smoking their pipe afterwards. Some players, however, are so much taken up with their own score that they give little or no attention to the match, and the only remark that can be got out of them is something concerning their average for the holes played. I am not saying that to always keep one's score is bad, on the contrary, I consider it good for a man's game to do so, but do it quietly, unselfishly and unobtrusively, and not in such an assertive fashion, as will consume all your interest, leaving none for the match you are playing.

BE SPORTSMANLIKE.

Then again, another point is the playing for any stake—whether that be a ball or a five pound note is all the same—do not let the wish to win money off your opponent make you behave in an unsportsmanlike fashion towards him; such as to openly rejoice if his ball finds a bunker or other hazard, or if he gets any piece of bad luck, or when you manage to hole an absurdly long putt. Now I wish to add here, that I am not in the least speaking against golfers playing a stake, large or small, on their matches, far from it, because I think it will be generally found to add considerably to the interest of the game; but what I do mean is, that you must not allow the desire to win money or a ball off your opponent, make you behave to him in any manner, such as I have mentioned, or in any other way that is not thoroughly sportsmanlike.

Again, supposing you are asked to have a game by a player, whom you know is much better than yourself, and who also, you are quite aware, can give you some six strokes or more; do not when arranging the match, try to make believe that you can play him on level terms, and then go out and get hopelessly beaten—neither giving him a game nor enjoying it yourself, you would have had a much more enjoyable round, and so would he, if you had, at the first, admitted that you required some handicap from him, had it adjusted, and so had a fine close game. It is a curious thing about Golf that inexperienced players wish to appear better players than they are; they rejoice in puffing their play—though they have to play the piper for this weakness. The older cute players will rather keep down their play, to win the safe half-crown.

FAILURE AND EXCUSE.

Another point, worthy of careful attention is this. Before you go out to play do not ever boast of what you intend to do. Certainly do not do so in the hearing of the prospective opponent—it is a very bad trait of character. I have known golfers who, for instance, would in the Club Room speak volubly of the great form they were in, and how they had beaten for their partner to hear, though not speaking directly to him, that they are quite sure they so-and-so, and then remark, loudly enough will be able to beat him too. All such talk is silly, stupid, and may make the speaker look extremely foolish before the day is done. Again, when the match is over, and you have lost, do not begin to make absurd excuses for your defeat,—do not blame, say, the wind, or the state of the greens, or above all, your clubs; because you must remember that the wind and the greens were the same for your opponent; and as for your clubs, you will know in your saner moments that they are innocent; but even supposing one or more of them to be unsuitable for you, whose fault was it but your own that that was not put to rights before you went out to play? Making excuse is a sign of extreme weakness. No nails in one's boots, a tight shirt, and so forth, should have been seen to when dressing before the match.

If then you have lost a match, always try to take your beating in good part,—do not moreover say that the reason you lost was because your partner had all the luck in the round, both as regards keeping out of bunkers, and in getting his puts to go down. I say, don't speak in this fashion because, for one thing, none of your clubmates will believe you. Why said they? And, if you are a golfer in the real sense of the word, you will know that luck is really one of the elements which go to make up the attractiveness of the game. Then think too of this,—perhaps the next time you go out the good fortune will be really all on your side, and you will win, will you then have the courage to confess that it was that which gave you your victory? I fear there are many who are not sufficiently strong-minded to do so. Don't then either blame luck for making you lose. Tom Alexander would say, "Luck's a lord, when it's wheel guidit."

GENEROSITY.

There are many more ways in which a golfer can, by his treatment of his opponent, prove himself a good and sportsmanlike partner. And in a friendly match you can also prove your generosity, when, for instance, your partner's ball lies but a foot from the hole, you can then say to him, "That will do," and not make him hole out; or if his ball is in a bunker, with may be a large stone lying immediately behind, well, of course, it is against all rules that he should remove it but rather than he should hopelessly ruin his mashie or niblick, you can at least offer him the chance of lifting it. Such things can only be done in a friendly match, in score play neither must be done, while in an inter club match you could not allow him to do the latter, for your club's victory and not merely your own is at stake, so you must not be generous then in this way.

Again, supposing your partner has lost his ball in some whin or gorse, and while he and his caddie are diligently searching for it high and low, do not lie down or even wait beside your own ball, but go over and help him to look for his. That his only gentlemanly; yet there are many who would not think of doing so. And if after searching unsuccessfully for a time he suggested to go on, you might propose looking a little longer, for even though he spoke of going on, he wishes to search for it yet, and so he will appreciate your suggestion.

ABSURD ACTS.

So much for your partner and your treatment of him. I will now add a few remarks directly to the golfer himself on two points. The first is "Try not to lose your temper." Such a proceeding will certainly not improve the game you are playing besides being if it is done visibly, extremely absurd. For instance we have all known men who at some bad shot lost their temper to such an extent that they would swear very audibly or bang their club upon the ground or even throw it away. Now to swear in a loud voice, at one's own mistake, does not add to one's dignity, nor does it make the error appear any less—so refrain from it. Then the banging of the club head upon the ground is very foolish for the chances are many that you will break it; and to throw it away is more senseless still because you will just have to go and fetch it back again. Even if you have a caddie you cannot expect him to do so and I know there are few St. Andrews' caddies indeed who would deign to walk for it,—and as you go away to get it yourself, you will appear foolish to a degree.

While talking of caddies, I would just hazard the remark that you should never swear at him, any more than at your clubs or anything else you think of blaming for your bad play. Because you have no right to do so, and the chances are he will resent it, and may do, as one St. Andrews man did, when his employer used strong language towards him—he simply flung down the clubs—it was at about the ninth hole—and walked home, leaving the irate golfer to carry his set himself, for the remainder of the round, and we cannot blame him for doing so.

BAD FORM.

And finally my last remark will be, even although you have become a really good player perhaps the best in your club, do not become conceited about it, and proceed to put on what is known as "side," looking, with contempt on players worse than yourself, vainly attempting to imitate your performances. Because, first of all, it is very bad form and then remember that though you are best here, in other clubs there may be many who could give you a good handicap; and also keep in mind that your position even at your own club is not permanent,—there may come a day when a better man than you will join, then you will no longer be "Cock o' the Walk."

So don't be conceited, or loose your temper badly, but "behave aye to your opponent as you would have him behave to you," and you will indeed be a sportsmanlike golfer.

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SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Movement in the Villages.

As showing the manner in which disaffection is being stirred up in the mofussil towns and villages, we publish the text of a resolution which is alleged to have been passed at public meetings held at Akola on the 31st May, at Karanja on the 3rd June, and at Murtijapur on a date which is not given. The first of these bears the name of Mr. D. K. Kolkatkar as president, at the second Mr. J. D. Chawre and at the third Mr. Ramchod Das Lala. The resolutions, which are said to have been passed unanimously, read :—

"That the Akola (Karanja, Murtijapur) public is of opinion that the organization started by certain young Bengalis to kill Europeans by the use of bombs, owes its birth to the continued repressive measures used by the Beaurocracy and the irresponsible and mischievous writings of the Anglo-Indian Press, and not to the writings of the Indian press, or to the platform speeches delivered by Indian speakers as is insinuated by the Beaurocracy and the Anglo-Indian Press."

THE TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM THE BRITISH LEGATION.

British Terms for Refugees.

RESTORATION OF ORDER COMMENCED.

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION FOR THE SHAH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

Sir E. Grey, replying to questions in the Commons, said that Persian affairs were very little touched upon at the meeting of the two Monarchs at Reval, and what mention was made related to frontier disputes and commercial matters.

The troops surrounding the Legation had, he said, been withdrawn. We require a guarantee for the safety of the refugees, before they leave the Legation, and, if accused of crime and distinct political offences, an assurance of a fair trial, at which the Legation must be represented.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Telegrams received in St. Petersburg from Teheran state that order is everywhere being restored and that the people are organizing a demonstration in honour of the Shah.

Russia and Great Britain are supporting the request of Prince Zill-es-Sultan for permission to leave Persia.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Smuts' Promise Officially Denied.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Advices from the Transvaal state that the Supreme Court has refused the test appeal of a number of Indians against the Registration Act, declaring that there is no evidence to show that Mr. Smuts promised to repeal the Act.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Johannesburg that Mr. Gandhi writes that the decision of the Supreme Court will not thwart Asiatics in demanding that the registration applications shall be annulled.

The cause before them, he says, is clear. They must be prepared to suffer.

COLLIERY DISASTER IN RUSSIA.

Over Two Hundred Victims.

LONDON, JULY 3.

A terrible colliery explosion has taken place at Jusovka in Russia. Over two hundred men have perished.

MUSCAT ARMS TRADE.

Useful Suggestion.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Hart Davies, in the House of Commons, urged that pressure should be brought to bear on the Sultan of Muscat to prevent the trade in arms.

Sir Edward Grey replied: "I can only repeat that the matter continues to occupy my attention."

THE NEW PATENTS ACT.

Foreign Complaints to be Ignored.

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that Germany and the United States had made representations against the new Patents Act, but the Government did not propose to modify the measure.

PLAGUE AT CARACAS.

LONDON, JULY 3,

An epidemic of plague has broken out at Caracas.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yorkshire Leading.

LONDON, JULY 2.

In the competition for the County Championship so far, Yorkshire has won ten matches, lost none and four were drawn.

Surrey has won nine, lost one and six were drawn.

Kent has won seven, lost one and two were drawn.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

Queen's Advocate	1
Cargill	2
Royal Fox	3

OTHER STARTERS.—St. Savin, Bruges, Asidu, Madame de Sombies, Bezonidu, and Silver Locket.

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 against Queen's Advocate, 3 to 1 against Cargill and 8 to 1 against Royal Fox.

Recent rain in the Central Provinces will enable the local Government to close famine works very soon, though gratuitous relief will be continued.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Visitors to be Disembarked.

EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Admiralty has ordered that civilian guests who have been invited to the Naval Manœuvres shall be disembarked.

The exclusion of the press and of outside observers accentuates the importance of the manœuvres of the enormous naval force collected under Lord Charles Beresford.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S FLIGHT.

The Kaiser's Enthusiasm.

NEW NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Kaiser has sent an enthusiastic telegram to Count Zeppelin saying that Wednesday's flight marks the beginning of a new national achievement.

A NEW ANÆSTHETIC.

The Novocaine.

LONDON, JULY 3.

At yesterday's sitting of the Paris Academy of Medicine the advantages of a new anæsthetic called novocaine were strikingly illustrated.

It is much less toxic than cocaine, and can be used in certain important operations instead of chloroform.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The death is announced of Viscount Chelsea.

[Henry Arthur Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, eldest son and heir of the 4th Earl of Cadogan, was born in 1868, and represented Bury St. Edmunds, in the Conservative interests, since 1892. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was one of the best bats in a good Eton eleven. He was a Captain in the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers and was Private Secretary to Mr. Balfour as First Lord of the Treasury. He married, in 1892, the Hon. Mildred Cecilia Harriet Sturt, third daughter of the first Lord Alington.]

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Mr. V. K. Iyer's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

Speaking at the prize distribution of the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer made a characteristically sensible speech. He deprecated the folly of students and school-boys taking an active part in politics and expressed his gratification that, with few exceptions, the student population had stood aloof from the political movement which had recently disgraced the town. Alluding to unrest in matters educational, prevailing all over India, he quoted with approval the remark of the Governor of Bombay in his recent speech in the Legislative Council, that free compulsory education was the goal at which all should aim.

In regard to national education, he said there was some confusion of ideas. If national education meant education divorced from discipline, supervision and control, he doubted if it would ever get any support. If, on the other hand, it meant religious education and education calculated to make the student fit into his place in his environments, then it would receive the support it deserved.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

This week's crop telegrams show that sowing is now in rapid progress in the Central Provinces, but that in the United Provinces enough rain has not yet fallen to enable the seed to be put in at all generally. Wheat prices in the Punjab are falling. All the provinces which have sent in returns report a reduction in numbers under famine relief, except Bombay, where a rise of 250 has occurred.

MEMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. Harvey Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the confirmation of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, at present temporary member of the Council of the Governor-General, as member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, JULY 3.

The Government of India, on the recommendation of the local Government, have sanctioned the award of State technical scholarships to the value of £150 each, to M. Jwala Prashad, of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Syed Muhammad Yusuf, formerly a student of the Aligarh College and at present second year student of the technical class of the Thomason College, Roorkee, to enable them to study in England dyeing and printing.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY has nearly completed the digest of opinions and proposals of local Governments on the matter of Council reforms. This will be considered by a committee composed of civilian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and will then be taken up by the full Council. The usual procedure will be followed of embodying the views of the Government of India in a despatch to the Secretary of State. The matter should come before Parliament in the Autumn Session, or not will be decided.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

A Polygot "Yuglantar"

MAHOMEDAN LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Kaka Pathan, residing at Sonaibazar, Calcutta, was, yesterday, prosecuted before Mr. Moulvi Mohamed Abdullah, Police Magistrate, Alipore, for having in his possession dynamite, cartridges, detonators and fuses. Accused admitted possession, but said they were made of wax. The Court ordered the exhibits to be sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis and report, by the 11th instant and the accused was remanded to jail.

The papers in *re* Kudhiran Bose's appeal are not yet ready. It is rumoured that no counsel will take up the case, but a pleader, named Norendro Kumar Bose, is going to appear for him, and the appeal will, probably, be heard within the next fortnight.

The "Empire" writes:—"According to a correspondent, the "Yugantar" is not dead, nor even sleeping. Its last effort was an edition, in English, which was sent all over India. Now the gentle conductors of this paper propose to squirt their vitriol in Bengali, Marathi, Hindi and other tongues.

LATER.

At the adjourned hearing of the bomb outrage case at the Alipore Court to-day, Norendra Gossain, the approver, was recalled to identify several exhibits. He identified that which contained matter in handwriting about explosives from which he had seen boys in Manicktola Garden making copies, but he could not say if these copies were distributed. There was a talk in the garden about getting guns from foreign countries if there was enough money. Barendra Ghose, Arabindo's brother used to talk about this. He saw a cash-box like the one in Court at the garden. It used to lie open, and anyone who lived in the garden could take money from it. There used to be maps of nearly all districts in the garden, and in the "Yugantar" office documents containing the handwriting of Arabindo Ghose and his wife were identified by witness. They used to call bombs sweets, sweetmeats and "rasagolla." A letter writen by Barendra Ghose was found in Arabindo's house addressed to "my dear brother" and stating "we must have sweets all over India." The letter was put in.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

A letter from the Mahomedan Landholders Association, Serajgunj, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is published here, which runs as follows:—

SIR,—I have been desired, by the members of the Mahomedan Landholders Association, Serajgunj, to congratulate, on their behalf, the Imperial Government on the firmness and promptitude with which the Explosive Substance Act and the Newspaper Act have been passed, and to express their feeling of appreciation of the same.

This Association also view with contempt the adverse criticism of the Acts which some of the Native Press are pouring forth, as nothing could have been more appropriate and opportune than the passing of the Acts themselves, to make a root-and-branch work with the Anarchistic spirit, that was spreading like an epidemic.

It is hoped that the Government will enforce the Acts as promptly, and restore peace to its terror-stricken subjects.

THE KUSHTIA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Three of the accused in the Kushtia shooting case have been committed for trial to the Sessions. The accused Krishna has been discharged, as there is no case against him.

Baladev, who is in a dying condition, has been released on bail, but the other two accused have been refused bail.

VITRIOL THROWING CASE.

Trial Adjourned.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The trial commenced, at the High Court Sessions, here, of Sheik Fazil Seobah and Sheik Dukhi, for causing injuries to Mr. Khetter Mohon Mitter, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, by throwing nitric acid on him in February last, thereby causing his death.

Some evidence was recorded yesterday, and the case adjourned.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE HOOGHLY.

Serang Prosecuted.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

On the 8th ultimo there was a serious collision on the river, with the Port Commissioners' ferry steamer "Prativa" and the Calcutta Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer "Byoti." The serang of the "Prativa" is now being tried for having navigated his vessel in so fast and negligent a manner as to endanger human life.

TINNEVELLY SEDITION CASE.

Defence Evidence Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

At the Tinnevelly Sessions, yesterday, the defence closed their evidence in the second case of sedition against Chidambaram Pillai and Sadagopachari.

The defence vakil commenced his address, which had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

It is expected that judgment will be delivered in this case to-morrow, or on Monday next, when the question as to whether the third case against Chidambaram shall be proceeded with

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Indian Fenianism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Candid political opponents of the Government say that Mr. Asquith is doing well, extraordinarily well; the pending election in the Pudsey Division of Yorkshire will, though the issue is complicated by there being three candidates, afford some indications as to whether the Old Age Pensions Bill has enabled the Government to recover the ground they lost on this side of the Tweed when they produced their Licensing Bill. In his speech at the National Liberal Club, where the militant forces of the Government assembled in large numbers to greet their new chief, he brought down the House by his declarations regarding that measure. He cheerfully accepted the principal responsibility for the Licensing Bill. "I was told when I introduced it," he said, that I had wrecked the prospects of the Liberal party for a generation. Gentlemen, it would have been worth doing, for the Liberal party has no reason for continued existence, and certainly for the continued possession of power, unless it is prepared to stake its fortune upon great social reforms. But I believe that whatever estimates were formed and passed current in the days and weeks that immediately preceded the introduction of that Bill, there are very few shrewd political observers now who, if they had to strike up a balance-sheet, would not put the Licensing Bill among the assets rather than among the liabilities of our party." However that may be, the antagonism to the Bill, as mentioned a week or two ago, has greatly diminished but has not died out and may be renewed with increased vigour as the result of the great demonstration to be held at the Albert Hall next week. The principal feature of Mr. Asquith's speech, however, was not his references to the Licensing Bill or even to the Old Age Pension Scheme but what he called his "one or two precautionary words." Greater concentration on a smaller number of measures and improvements in legislative machinery are, he thinks, the greatest need of the hour. He is certainly right about concentration, and I cannot help thinking that the truly imposing Pan-Anglican Congress which is now sitting in London would be all the better for a little more concentration. The immensity of the programme is perfectly bewildering—the British Ass with its plethora of meetings and speeches is nothing to it. But I suppose the object in view was not entirely to listen to speeches, and from whatever point of view it is regarded this huge Congress is a very great fact. India is very prominent and has afforded material for some of the best discussions that have yet taken place. One is accustomed in this wonderful city to see all sorts and conditions of men. The sight of an Indian or even an African in clerical costume is not altogether unusual in London. But until last Monday when I met the people coming from the service of intercession in Westminster Abbey I had never seen Japanese wearing the attire of English clergymen.

VÆ VICTIS!

On the death of the late Duke of Devonshire a hope was generally felt by the Liberals of the county that the new Lord-Lieutenant would be a Liberal, and this desire was formally expressed in a round robin to the Prime Minister signed by all the local Ministerial members of Parliament, nine in number. After an unusually long delay in filling up the vacancy it was officially notified on Saturday that the new Duke who is a Unionist and was, it will be remembered, a member of Mr. Balfour's Government, had been appointed to the coveted post. There are some politicians whose motto is 'Væ Victis' and one of these a sturdy Derbyshire Liberal bitterly remarked to me: "This is the fourteenth Conservative appointed by a Liberal Government." I do not know whether this is true and I cannot recall any important non-legal appointment given to a Conservative since the Liberals came into power. And every candid person who knows Derbyshire must admit that it contains scarcely any Liberals of the class from which Lords-Lieutenant are usually selected. 'Cæteris paribus' a peer of the realm ordinarily has the best chance of being chosen. I believe there are only two Liberal peers residing in Derbyshire, one of whom is still a minor and the other is a new comer. Should—as some think is not unlikely—the new Earl of Derby, better known as Lord Stanley, be appointed to succeed his father who has died so suddenly a few days ago, it will be a further striking proof of the poverty of the Liberals amongst the great landowners. Perhaps, however, they will console themselves by remembering that the present Lord Derby, though a strong opponent of the Liberals on most political questions, is a Free Trader, at any rate he was one two or three years ago, and I have not heard that he is one of those who have rallied to the Tariff Reform party.

THE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

Since Mr. Paranjpe's memorable success no Mathematical Tripos has excited so much interest as the one announced at Cambridge on Tuesday. And no wonder, for it is not every year that this coveted distinction falls to a pupil of a free institution though, if we are to believe what one of the characters in a popular play tells us, it is the boys who are educated in our public elementary schools who now carry everything before them. As in Mr. Paranjpe's year there are two senior wranglers Mr. Selig Brodetsky and Mr. Archie Ibbotson. Mr. Brodetsky, however, comes first as he is only in his second year at the University. As you have heard by telegram he is the son of a jewish immigrant, who through occupying a humble position in life seems to be a man of some education and really laid the foundations of his son's extraordinary gifts. The calling of Mr. Brodetsky pere is that of an itinerant haberdasher at the East End, or in other words, a dealer in odds and ends of drapery which he sells to his co-religionists. He himself lives in a mean street branching from the Mile End road and it was here that the senior wrangler was brought up. He was four years old when his father left Olviopol near Odessa to come to England. "There can be no doubt," said Mr. Bordetsky senior to an interviewer, "that if the Aliens Act had been in force when I came to this country I should not have been allowed in, for although I had my passport and was not a refugee from justice, I had not the necessary £5." I cannot say I was surprised at my son's success," continued Mr. Brodetsky. "He has always been so successful. But I want to say this, that my wife and myself and all my family feel the greatest and deepest gratitude to this liberal country in providing the means for my son's education. And I have to express the greatest indignation against the country where Selig was born. In Russia such a career would have been impossible for him. There are scholarships, but they are open only to members of the Orthodox Greek Church. Here my son's education has cost me nothing beyond his maintenance in his early years." To another newspaper man Brodetsky 'filius' is reported to have said:—"I am naturally pleased, but, unlike my father, I cannot say that I am really grateful to England. I should not say it was a generous country, but it is a just one." He added when asked about his plans for the future: "Really I do not know. I expect I shall take up teaching or lecturing. One thing is certain: I shall not enter the Civil Service." If the feeling he expressed or rather is represented to have expressed about England are permanent, perhaps he is better to remain out of the Civil Service. However, in spite of this false note I am sure that there is no Englishman who does not feel proud of him and who will not wish him a prosperous career. It has not escaped notice that of the first ten wranglers only one was educated at one of our great public schools which used to be considered and are still considered by many people as amongst the greatest of our country's glories. In defence of Eton, Harrow and the rest it is pointed out that "mathematics have never occupied so large a part of their time or been esteemed so highly as have classics." That is true, but many well-wishers of those celebrated academics will agree with the view expressed in an able leading article in the "Pall Mall Gazette" that the public schools ought to make a better show than they do. The ladies at any rate have made a good show, providing three wranglers one of whom, Miss Long (Girton), who belongs to Dublin but was educated at the North London Collegiate School, ranking with the fourth man; another, Miss Cameron (Newnham), a B.A. of Edinburgh, being equal to No. 10 (an old Rugby boy), and the third, Miss H. Warren Jones (Girton), doing as well as the twentieth in the list. The Senior Optimes include three lady students and the Junior Optimes twelve. The only Indian name I see in the list is that of B.S. Rao (St. John's) who is one of the Senior Optimes and has the forty-third place in a list of 58. On the other hand the number of Indian candidates who have passed the Bar examination held at the commencement of this month is very large; in fact, running one's eye rapidly over the list occupying about a column and a half of newspaper print it seems as if there were more Indian names than English. Of three students who obtained certificates of honour one is an Indian, Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel.

THE INDIAN FENIANISM.

Mr. Rees who in spite of systematic opposition from a section, not a very large or influential one, of the House of Commons, goes on his way unmoved, has given the Under Secretary for India notice of a question respecting "certain Bengali students holding Government scholarships at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester." The hon. member wishes to know whether the young gentlemen alluded to—I assume from their alleged conduct that they are young, though all students at our Agricultural colleges are not juveniles—wore in the class rooms medals in celebration of the Indian Mutiny. If the answer be in the affirmative he further wishes to learn, as some other people will desire to learn, whether the offenders were ordered to remove the medals and if they continue to hold the Government scholarships. *A propos* an Anglo-Indian friend of mine told me just a week ago that when in Parliament street a day or two previously he saw some young Indians wearing a medal. Being very friendly to Indians he courteously addressed them and asked if he might know what the medals were that adorned their breasts. "Oh", was the reply, "they are in honour of the martyrs." "What martyrs?" (I continue the conversation as he related it to me.) "The Mutiny martyrs." "You mean the English martyrs." "No, we don't; we mean our martyrs." Comment is superfluous. It may not be inappropriate here to mention an instance of the extraordinary ideas that prevail here among even people who are supposed to be decently well-informed. Just after the publication of the text of the new Indian Press Act I met a well-known London journalist who saner than some is nevertheless by way of being an impatient idealist. He began to talk about India in a strain that suggested he had just been holding converse with Mr. Keir-Hardie or one of that kidney, and on my remonstrating with him for being so ready to believe evil of the British rule, he replied: "Well you must admit that both the English and the Native Press should be treated equally." I asked him what he meant. He proceeded to say that he thought it was monstrous that the new Press Act is not applied to both equally. The poor man had been stuffed with false notions by somebody. I told him that the Act passed the other day by the Viceregal Legislative Council was of general application and that if an Anglo-Indian journal contained "any incitement to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act 1908"—an almost impossible assumption—it would be treated like an Indian paper committing the same offence. "Are you sure the Act applies to both?" he rejoined, and when I said I was sure, he walked away shaking his head in an incredulous manner! Sir Henry Cotton, I see, has tabled a nice question on the subject of the Act:—"To ask the Under Secretary of State for India whether he is in a position to give an assurance that the provisions of the Indian Press Act VII of 1908, which empower a magistrate, if he is of opinion that a newspaper contains incitement to any act of violence to confiscate the press, will be applied impartially to Anglo-Indian as well as Indian newspapers." The authorities will doubtless appreciate the pleasant insinuation. In a further question Sir H. Cotton asks is whether the provisions of the Act "would authorise the confiscation of the press of a newspaper which advocated in its columns the return of a blow for a blow or action resulting in violence, such, for instance, as the holding of a meeting which is broken up and accompanied by acts of violence; and whether, having regard to the vagueness of the language used, he will consider the advisability of laying down instructions which shall regulate the application of the law and so prevent the abuse of its provisions."

On the occasion of the obsequies of Sir John Day who, as a member of the Judiciary, was remarkable for the sternness with which he treated malefactors, the priest who pronounced the funeral oration asked in terms of righteous indignation if English Judges were to bow before the maudlin sentimentality of the hour which is rich in excuse for the evil-doer and shows scant mercy to his victims. The House of Commons yesterday was afforded—so at any rate Mr. Rees would think—an illustration of maudlin sentimentality by the storm which his question about the wretched youth Khudiram Bhose created. Mr. Rees asked if the author of the shocking tragedy at Mozufferpur was arraigned in 1906 on a charge of distributing seditious literature, the Bengal Government withdrawing the prosecution on consideration of his age, 16. Mr. Keir-Hardie jumped up to ask if Khudiram Bhose had not been under restraint for insanity. Mr. Mackarness inquired if it was in accordance with precedent, etcetera, to bring up other charges against a prisoner actually under sentence of death. Mr. Smeaton wished to be informed "whether the suggestion implied in this question" was not unworthy of a member of the House; and Mr. MacVeagh went so far as to insinuate that the object of Mr. Rees's question was to prevent Khudiram Bhose being reprieved, as if the authorities in India were not aware of the fact suggested by the member for the Montgomery Boroughs if it be a fact. Really to some of his Parliamentary colleagues, Mr. Rees is like a red rag to a bull and their irritation seems to have increased since Lord Morley is beyond their reach. But Mr. Rees is perhaps a little too fond of keeping himself in evidence and thereby lessens his usefulness.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN ENGLAND.

The representative Committee which was appointed some time ago by the Treasury to inquire into the question of Oriental studies in this country and the means whereby they can be pursued in a manner more worthy of the capital of the British Empire is, I hear, nearing the completion of its inquiries and may shortly be expected to present its report. A recent witness was Sir George Birdwood and yesterday the Committee took evidence from Mr. Yusuf Ali, I. C. S., who came home on sick leave and has, I am glad to say, made a rapid recovery. All who know that rising and able representative of the Muslim community will be glad that he was invited to give evidence. The proceedings of the Committee are not open to the Press, at any rate they are not being reported, but from conversations I have had with Mr. Yusuf Ali I think I can guess pretty well what he said. His idea is that Oriental languages should be treated for purposes of practical study as living and growing forces, reflecting the life of the people who speak them. With this object in view he would have systematically arranged lectures on the lives, ideals, manners, social etiquette——a very important thing——and religions of the peoples studied. Oriental research should be encouraged. I should not be surprised if in this connection he cited the example of the Musee Guimet in Paris which presents not only a collection of objects of art but what he would term a collection of ideas. I hear that all the evidence taken by the Committee will be printed as a blue book and I hope that the rumour is true, for the educative effect—and the public at home are greatly in need of education in this as in some other Imperial matters—cannot fail to be considerable. The London University which has a great future is, it is satisfactory to learn, interesting itself in the efforts to put Oriental studies on a proper footing in the Metropolis, and the capable Registrar of its Academic Council Mr. P. J. Hartog, B. Sc., is Secretary to the Committee. Mr. Hartog, by the way, is a member of a clever family, being the son of Professor Alphonse Hartog, a Frenchman who settled in England and acquired a considerable reputation as a teacher of the language of his native country. One of Professor A. Hartog's sons, Numa Edward, was senior wrangler in 1869 and became famous by his refusal to go through the ordinary ceremony of admission to the degree of B. A. This was before the passing of the Bill abolishing religious tests. His attitude created a good deal of sympathy and in accordance with a special grace unanimously passed by the Senate he was admitted to the degree without employing the form of words invoking the Trinity, to which as a Jew he naturally objected. Another son is Professor Marcus Hartog who in the seventies was Assistant to the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon, subsequently being appointed Lecturer in Natural History at Owen's College, Manchester, and later filling a chair at Queen's College, Cork.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I understand that the Council of the Royal Society of Arts has awarded silver medals to Mr. Henry Lawrence, I. C. S., Sir David Barr and Sir James La Touche for the papers read by them during the past session.

I am sorry that I have not space to refer in detail to the Suffragist Procession of last Saturday. It was a great success from the showman's point of view (not speaking offensively) and the phalanx of sweet girl graduates in academic costume was distinctly imposing. The speeches at the Albert Hall were not very good and the demonstration as a whole, though it has been a good advertisement to the cause, has not won over London to "Votes for Women."

HOUSE-TAX IN LUCKNOW.

Protest by House-Owners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 3.

House-owners in the Lucknow Cantonments are objecting to the proposed house-tax, which is to take the place of the conservancy and chaukidari taxes, which were recently abolished. The tax proposed is seven and a half per cent. in addition to the same percentage of the water-tax: in short, a fifteen per cent. tax, which falls hard on house-owners whose property is only occupied about six months in the year.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

To Visit Local Institutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JULY 3.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, will visit the Yerowda Reformatory School and Yerowda Jail to-morrow evening and the College of Science on Monday.

His Excellency has asked a deputation of the Poona Temperance Association to meet him at the Councill Hall at noon on Monday, the 6th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Arrivals, July 3.—Major Beatty, 9th Hodson's Horse, from Cawnpore.

Lt.-Col. Kettlewell, 120th Infantry, from Baroda.

Major Rawlins, 24th Punjabis, from Mount Abu.

Capt. Street, R.F.A., from England.

Lieut. Scott, R. E., from England.

Lt.-Col. Bell, R.A.M.C., from Allahabad.

Lieut. Morgan, 62nd Punjabis, from Kassuli.

Major Moore, R.A., from Balasore.

Lieut. Harris, Sappers and Miners, from Secunderabad.

Lieut. Torton, 129th D.C.O., from Satara.

Capt. McWatters, 81st Pioneers, from England.

Lieut. Townend, S. and M. from Kirkee

Lieut. Peebles, R. F. A., from England.

DEPARTURES.—July 3.—Major Beatty, 9th Hodson's Horse, to England.

Major Ralph, Cantonment Magistrate, to England.

Lieut. Chatterton, Rl. I. Rifles, to Meerut.

Lieut. Hawley, West York Regt., to England.

Capt. Street, R. F. A., to Nowshera.

Lieut. Scott, R.E., to Ambalia.

Lieut. Morgan, 62nd Punjabis, to England.

Lt.-Col. Bell, R. A. M. C., to England.

Lieut. Kirke, R. E., to England.

Major Moore, R. A., to England.

Capt. Leake, E. Lanc. Regt., to Karachi.

Lieut. Maclean, 129th Baluchis, to Karachi.

Capt. Kempson, E. Lanc. Regt., to Karachi.

Major Sandevi, Worcester Regt., to Mussoorie.

Lieut Cladwick, 104th Rifles, to Karachi.

Capt. McWatters, 81st Pioneers, to Bangalore.

Lieut. Peebles, R. F. A., to Bellary.

Lt.-Col. Marks, R. A. M. C., to England.

Capt. Otway, R. A. M. C., to England.

Capt. Nonohe, S. and T. C., to England.

The recruiting for the Native Army this year has been exceptionally good, the new Pension Rule having apparently already had a marked effect in stimulating enlistment.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

Doings of the Cracks.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Some of the performances at the Olympic Trial Games, held at Philadelphia last Saturday, were startling. First and foremost was the time of C. Bacon when beating H. Hillman in the 460 metres hurdles, with the watch showing 55 secs. The English record is 57 4-5 secs. and unless L. Burton or O. Groenings come on a lot, our prospects in this event appear small. The pole vault led to another record (12 ft. 7 1-2 inches) and new figures were also created in the discus throwing. Last, but not least, M. W. Shepherd ran the 800 metres in 1 min. 54 secs. or equal to a bit inside 1 min. 55 secs. for the full half-mile. We never did have a chance against the United States in either the pole vault or discus throw, but we must win the 400 metres hurdles and 800 metres flat if, we are to gain the majority of the purely track and field athletic events. Just (pronounced Youst) is our hope for the latter and he ought to be equal to beating 1 min. 55 secs, which must have a chance. From what one can gather, our cousins are confident of taking the majority of the Stadium events and they will certainly start with a big advantage, viz. the assistance and benefit of skilled advisers and proper training. Our cracks are left to shift for themselves and that it is so, is a big reflection on our athletic authorities.

SOUTH AFRICAN'S COMPETE.

South African Olympic Athletes showed to advantage at the Polytechnic sports on Whit Monday. The visitors displayed good judgment in electing to compete at the fixture referred to as it gave them an opportunity of racing on the Stadium track, where the Olympic Games will be held. To D. A. Stupart of Johannesburg fell the honour of scoring the first win, and this he was successful in doing in the 100 yards handicap, his start being 7 1-2 yards and the time 10 secs. This, of course, is only moderate, but Stupart was handicapped by wearing rubber soled shoes, while sprinting is not his forte. The performance shows that the Johannesburg man is fit and strong, which points to his being well up in the hurdles and long jump, the particular events he is best at. E. J. Duffy was given one yard start in the "100" but was beaten four yards in his heat (10 2-5secs.), while the best he could do in the 440 yards scratch race was to finish fourth, the winner—G. Nicol—doing 50 3/5secs. It is too early for the visitors to show up well yet, but as they have a month to get fit, they will no doubt be near the top of their form by the time the games are held.

HEFFERON'S GOOD EFFORT.

Charley Hefferon of Bloemfontein created a very good impression by his running in the three mile scratch race. He stuck to J. E. Deakin until the home straight but was then "chapped" for speed and beaten twenty yards in 15 mins. 13 2/5secs. This is by no means a bad performance for a man who only arrived in the country nine days previously, and providing the warm general weather continues the Ramblers man will soon be at his best. Hefferon will probably improve on his South African records, now that he has the opportunity, of competing on really fast tracks; though from what the writer can recollect, the Ramblers track at Bloemfontein looked fairly fast. The air is certainly conducive to fast running, the town being so much above sea level. Bloemfontein by the way was where the writer last stripped for a race and he had the satisfaction of winning a half mile scratch race for the troops at the Queen's Birthday Sports out by the willows in May of 1900. Deakin, it may be added, has also run in South Africa and he did some fast times at Pretoria when he was soldiering there. He also thinks the South African air to be conducive to fast running and on a good clay track some of the cracks would probably improve on their records.

Another South African to show form was P. T. Freylinck, of Johannesburg, in the cycle races at the Polytechnic Sports. He was virtual scratch, with 10 yards start, in the quarter mile handicap and qualified for third place and also occupied a like position in the five miles scratch race, H. T. Johnson of Putney winning the two events.

DOINGS OF THE CRACKS.

Students of form are closely watching the performances of the crack athletes in view of the coming Olympiad. J. W. Morton was second in 120 and 220 yards handicaps at Coventry, the former being run in 10 secs. That the sprint champion is coming round to form was further illustrated by the result of the 100 yards scratch race at Wellingborough when H. J. Pankhurst defeated Morton by inches in 10 secs., the runners being favoured with the wind behind them. Lieut. Wyndham Halswell has also been showing more form, as after running a "quarter" in 51 2/5 secs. at Edinburgh he turned up at Guildford, where he covered 440 yards in 51 1/5 secs. and 300 yards in 32 secs. E. H. Montague, the quarter mile champion, also showed 51 4/5 secs. for his special distance at Staines. Turning to distance men, H. A. Wilson the Olympic record holder for 1,500 metres, won the Northern Counties one mile Championship at Rochdale, beating E. R. Voight, the five miles Olympic Trial Games winner, but the time was only moderate. In addition to this, W. Cales ran two miles in 9 mins. 41 4/5 secs, at Bishops Storford and A. J. Robertson ran very well when winning the four miles Midland Counties Championship at Uttoxeter.

CYCLING.

G. B. Kingsbury, the Portsmouth crack rider, put in some fine performances at the Whitsuntide meetings. He beat E. Payne and other cracks in scratch races at Bristol and followed this up by showing his back to V. Johnson and L. Meredith in three events at Exeter. After this there is little doubt that he is the best man we have at present for the Olympic Games.

Some great pace followers went to the mark for the 30 kilometres race at the famous Parc des Princes track (Paris) last Sunday. In this G. Parent, the new star, confirmed recent form and beat Darragon, Gingeard, Walthour and other fine riders and followed this up by defeating the same cracks at fifty kilometres. Another recent notable performance on the Continent was the victory of Pelit-Breton in the Tour de Belgique, from Verviers to Brussels, decided in six stages.

SWIMMING.

The feature of the Olympic Swimming Trials last Saturday was the form of ... Taylor of Chadderton, who beat J. H. Derbyshire and all other cracks in the 200 metres (time 2 mins 36 2-5 secs.) and afterwards easily won the 1,500 metres in 23 mins. 20 1-5 secs. His speed in the shorter distance shows that he will have to be reckoned with in the 400 metres and of course, he is expected to win over 1,500 metres. Perhaps the greatest matter for satisfaction in connection with swimming, is that W. Robinson of Liverpool has emerged from his retirement for the purpose of taking part in the 200 metres breast stroke race and his record makes him a likely winner.

ROWING.

The British Olympic Committee has invited the Cambridge University Boat Club to ...

a crew to the Olympic Regatta as representative of the British Isles. A scratch crew has also been doing work at Putney, but many good judges think some of the men are too old to do much and the Light Blues will probably be our best hope. The scratch crew, by the way, includes Guy Nickalo, who is old enough to be the father of most oarsmen who will compete.

Some of your readers are no doubt anglers and will therefore be interested to hear particulars of a fine trout the writer caught when fishing a stretch of the Salisbury Avon, of which he is the lessee, during the Whitsuntide holidays. The fish just failed to turn the scales at 8lbs. and was 25½ inches long and 15 inches in circumference. It was hooked and lost during the May Fly season (which was at its height on this water two weeks ago) and its capture was due to the charms of a Devon minnow. Being alone and in an awkward place, the writer had some exciting play, but finally got the net under one of the handsomest fish he has ever seen.

THE TURF.

When our cracks are badly beaten in the big hurdle and steeplechases in France it is only natural we should contrast the difference in the encouragement given owners there and in this country. The Grand Steeplechase de Paris corresponds to our Grand National in that it is 4 miles, but the added money is 5,000 sovs. In addition to this golden bait, the race is run during congenial weather while our steeplechases are held in the winter. Naturally this effects the attendance and this prevents race-meeting promoters from offering such good stakes as in France. If we borrowed a leaf out of our near neighbour's book there is no reason why steeplechasing should not come into its own, for the average spectator would find it more interesting than flat racing. Further, with richer stakes, owners would run better class animals and then we might hold our own at Autevil. In the big steeplechase under notice, Sir Peter Walker's Albuera represented England, but was badly left when it came to racing at the finish, the spoils going to Daudolo which makes the second victory of this fine animal. The Grand Course de Haies d' Autevil of 2,000 sovs., 3 miles 1 furlong, failed to attract an English hurdler, Carnegie's failure in a previous event having shown the superiority of the French horses. It is satisfactory to recall, however that Ingenu the winner, is by Doricles, winner of the St. Leger in 1901.

Writing about French racing, Signorinetta is not to be given the chance of emulating Spearmint's performance of following up the Derby victory by taking the grand Prix de Paris. Her owner considers she deserves a rest and the 16 000 sovs. to be won tempts him not when his beloved filly is concerned, Verdam was very much coddled, and many think Chevalier Genistrelli takes too much care of his horses. The Italian sportsman named is greatly impressed by the manner Signorinetta's victories were received, particularly as the public were losers, and he has written a letter of thanks to all, who from the King downwards congratulated him. The Italian colony in London is greatly excited and elated over the double, and a movement is on foot to tender Chevalier Genistrelli a complimentary banquet.

THE STARTING GATE.

The starting gate meets with so much absurd opposition in this country that is it refreshing to hear a new one tried at Manchester his week proved a big success. The machine was a Grey gate with electric release and Mr A. Coventry effected some capital starts. The trouble here is that so many people are apt to forget the long delays and shocking starts one used to see prior to the starting machine coming into vogue. Some horses must be left at times, but this is not the fault of the gate but is due to the arrival being a bad tempered brute or not properly schooled to the barrier.

RACING.

The Duke of Westminster's colours are not often seen in the van now-a-days and when Morena won the Whitsuntide Plate at Hurst Park, the victory was not out of turn. The winner is by St. Simon-Princess Mary and it is thought may prove very useful. Another 1,000 sovs. event was the Hurst Park Yearling Plate in which Flitaway carried Captain Forester's colours to victory. Another Whitsuntide Plate of 1,000 sovs. figured on the Manchester card and this enabled Goldsclough to gain winning brackets for her owner Captain Bewicke.

Polar Star set up a great record as a two year old, but beyond winning the Kempton Park Jubilee, was a failure last year. The success of the colt in the Manchester Cup of 3,000 sovs. to-day (carrying 8st. 7lbs.) shows he has come back to something like his earlier form and Colonel Hall Walker may have the satisfaction of seeing his colt gain further honours.

CRICKET.

The past few days has led to some remarkable cricket. Perhaps the Middlesex and Somerset match produced the most noteworthy feat. In this J. H Hunt met with great success with the ball and at one stage his analysis read 12 overs, 11 maidens, 3 runs and 4 wickets. Some splendid batting was also seen, Lewis of Somerset making 102, while L. J. Moon (135), B. J. T. Bosanquet (135) and C. C. Page (164 not out) were the chief contributors towards the Middlesex total of 596. The three amateurs only play occasionally in first class cricket and the pace (about one hundred an hour) at which runs came is partially due to the fact that they are not thinking of averages.

The meeting of Lancashire and Yorkshire at Sheffield produced the usual keen struggle and very fine cricket. Hirst bowled with all his old sting and his 14 wickets for 88 runs had a lot to do with the success of the Tykes. The Notts v. Surrey match at Trent Bridge also evoked much excitement. G. Gunn made 120 for the home side and Hobbs saved the situation for Surrey by carrying out his bat for 117. Nine big scores were seen in the Leicestershire and Northants game, King (142) and Coe (127) having a big share in the success of the former county.

RANJI REAPPEARS.

The Jam of Navanagar (Ranji) made a reappearance in county cricket by playing for Sussex vs. Kent, but he only made 32 runs in the two innings. He did much better when captaining the county against Middlesex in the match which commenced yesterday. He and Vine offered a stout resistance to the home bowlers, the latter making 119, while the Indian Prince was not out with 141 opposite his name when stumps were draw for the day. Other big scores yesterday were 143 by G. L Jessop for Gloster vs. Somerset, 104 by Crawford for Surrey vs. Derbyshire and 105 by Simpson Hayward of Worcester against Oxford University. The last named player also met with great success with the ball and captured 6 wickets for 13 runs. Another remarkable bowling performance was seen in the Kent vs. Lancashire match at Manchester, where Fairservice secured 6 victims for 14 runs. Wass also performed with distinction in the Notts vs. Essex match at Nottingham and took 8 wickets for 29 runs.

Turning to batting, "Ranji" carried out his bat to-day for 153, the Sussex innings amounting to 410. Middlesex made a capital response, L. J. Moon obliging with 116, while P. F. Warner made 94.

The Yorkshire players are well on the road for another win, as after making 297 against Leicestershire, they got their rivals out for 58 to-day.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 19, (PARIS, JUNE 20.)

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen returned to London on Sunday from Russia, and went to Windsor on Monday.—The Prince of Wales last week opened the new Rotherhithe Tunnel under the Thames, and visited Epping Forest to see the children brought down by the Fresh Air Fund.

Ecclesiastical.—The Pan-Anglican Conference opened on Tuesday, after preliminary meetings for women on Friday, and a service, at Westminster Abbey and a garden party given by Lord Strathcona at Knebworth on Monday. "The Church and Human Society" is being discussed at the Alberthall, "Christian Truth and other Intellectual Forces" at Kensington Townhall, "The Church's Ministry" at Holborn Townhall and Holborn Restaurant, "The Church's Missions in Non-Christian Lands" at Caxton-hall, "The Church's Missions in Christendom" and "The Anglican Communion" at the Church House, and "The Church's Duty to the Young" at Sion College.—The Bishops of Llandaff and Bangor have given evidence before the Welsh Church Commission.—Canon Henson, preaching in Westminster Abbey on Sunday, advocated the frank recognition of non-episcopal Churches.

Drama.—At His Majesty's on Monday, M. Coquelin "aine" and the company of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris opened a season with Sardou's "L'Affaire-des Poisons."—"The Explorer," by W. S. Maugham, has been produced at the Lyric "The Flag Lieutenant," by Major W. P. Drury and Mr. Leo Trever, at the Playhouse, and "The Chinese Lantern" a fairy play by L. Housman, at the Haymarket. Sir John Hare has revived "A Pair of Spectales" at the Garrick.

Cambridge University.—Mr. S. Brodetsky, born in Russia and educated at first in the Jews' Free, School, and Mr. A. W Ibbotson are bracketed equal as Senior Wranglers.

Education.—The Manchester round table conference has issued a majority and a minority report, the former embodying the "maximum" concessions made by some of the Nonconformist representatives for the sake of peace. Dr. Clifford says the majority report contains not the slightest prospect of a settlement.

Franco-British Exhibition.—The 150 presidents of the French Tribunals of Commerce have come over to visit this Exhibition.

Ireland. The decision of the Irish Trade Union Congress to seek independent Labour representation is disturbing the Nationalist politicians.—Violent anti-clerical demonstrations are reported from Mayo.—Sligo and Westmeath have been "proclaimed."

Labour.—The West Ham Guardians have been requested to enforce an Act of Elizabeth's reign empowering local authorities to make work for the unemployed.

Law.—The High Court has declared to be bigamy a marriage contracted after a Nebraska divorce.—The ten members and ex-members of the Mile-end Board of Guardians have been committed for trial, on bail.

Lord Rosebery, on being installed as Chancellor of Glasgow University last week, gave an address, in which he held up self-reliance as the secret of Scottish success. On Saturday he presided at a dinner to Sir T. G. Carmichael the new Governor of Victoria.

Lord Morley, who was entertained by the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club, last week, said that the Government's first duty was to keep order, but this must be reconciled with satisfaction of native aspirations.

Marriages.—Mr. J. E. Warburton and the Hon. Lettice Leigh; the Hon. F. H. Tracey and Miss M. L. Palmer; Mr. R. G. Orred and Miss C. Fitz-Clarance; Commander V. E. B. Phillimore and Miss M. K. Robinson; Captain W. H. M. Leng and Miss A. F. Weldon; Major W. K. Bernard and Miss S. Sanders; Lieutenant-Colonel F. West and Miss H. Watson.

Naval and Military.—Captain Lumsden, of the cruiser "Gladiator" (wrecked by collision with the "St. Paul") has been sentenced by Court-martial to be reprimanded and dismissed his ship.—Sergeant McCallum won the Scottish Rifle Championship on Saturday.—The Argonaut is reported to have beaten the woold's record in gunnery.

Parliament.—The House of Lords reassembled on the 16th.—In the House of Commons last week the agricultural vote was discussed, and the Government's Prevention of Crime Bill was read a second time by 133 to 11. The Old-Age Pensions Bill was read a second time on the 16th, a hostile amendment being rejected by 417 to 29.

Society of Arts.—The Albert Medal for the year has been awarded to Sir James Dewar for his investigations into the liquefaction of gases and the properties of matter at low temperatures.

Sporting.—In County Cricket, last week, Notts beat Essex by an innings and 219; Yorks beat Leicester by an innings and 321; Surrey beat Derbyshire by an innings and 26; Kent beat Lancashire by 213 runs; and Northamptonshire beat Warwickshire by 123. Middlesex drew with Sussex, and Somerset with Gloucestershire. This week, Kent beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 126; Surrey beat Lancashire by an innings and 117; Hampshire beat Somerset by nine wickets.—The Polo Champion Cup was won on Saturday by the Old Cantabs, who defeated Rugby.—The race for the Manchester Cup last week was won by Mr. Hall Walker's Polar Star. This week Mr. J. M. Bell's Turbine has won the Ascot Stakes, Mr. J. Buchanan's Pillo the Gold Vase, and Mr. R. B. Dobell's Billy the Verger the Royal Hunt Cup.—In the Royal Thames Yacht Club Regatta on Saturday, White Heather beat both Brynhild and Shamrock.—The Amateur Golf Championship of France has been won by Mr. W. G. Pringle.—Mr. Nazarro's speed at Brooklands on Whit Monday is now certified to have exceeded 121 miles an hour in one lap.—An international touring car trial of 2,000 miles started from Camden-town on the 11th.

The Prime Minister, at a dinner in the National Liberal Club last week, declared that the Old-Age Pensions Bill must become law before the adjournment for the autumn. The Education Bill was not being pressed, in the hope of reconcilement between opposing forces.

Woman Suffrage—About 7,000 women on Saturday took part in a procession to the Albert-hall, where Mr. Fawcett presided over a suffrage demonstration, and Lady Henry Somerset also spoke. On the same afternoon a working women's demonstration was held in Trafalgar-square.—A National Woman's Anti-Suffrage Association is being formed.

Wills.—Mr. C. E. Layton, wholesale stationer, has left £51,500 for charitable and religious objects. Mr. E. Aston has left most of his estate of £128,088 to Wesleyan institutions. Mr. W. Wilson has left £266 712; Col. H. F. Swan. £558,287; Mr. A. W. Hignett, £137,391; Mr. A. Rose, £122,107; Mr. C. S. West, £183,661; Mr. A. L. Cochrane £114,751; and Mr. W. de Winton, &124,120.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—More Japanese are said to have arrived this year than will accord on with Mr. Hamilton.—The Parliamentary deadlock at Ottawa is almost broken.—About 100 British undesirables are to be deported from Ontario.

South Africa.—Lord Selborne, opening the Transvaal Parliament on Monday, foreshadowed a large programme of public works. The Government would defer the loan of £5,000,000, and would raise money by Treasury bills. The supply of native labour was more than sufficient.—The Natal Parliament was opened on Tuesday. The Governor foreshadowed legislation on the native and Asiatic problems, and a special Court for Dinuzulu's trial.—Mr. Brounger, formerly Director of the Orange Free State Railways, has been appointed Agent-General for the Orange River Colony in London.—Van Riebeck's landing day is suggested as a national holiday for South Africa.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidental Contest.—The Republican National Convention in Chicago cheered a reference to President Roosevelt for nearly an hour on Wednesday; but Mr. Taft's nomination was thought most likely.

A Torpedo Test in Humpton Roads is described by our Washington Correspondent.—A moiseless rifle has been tested in New York.

An Anti-Betting Law passed by the New York Legislature last week is already being enforced.

The Murderers of Governor Goebel in Kentucky have been pardoned after eight years' imprisonment.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor's jubilee was celebrated on Friday by a pageant in which all nationalities cordially joined.

China.—More cadets are being sent to France for military training.—Our Peking Correspondent criticizes the French demands for reparation in connexion with the frontier incidents.

France.—The President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris predicts the establishment of Anglo-French penny postage this year.—The Miners' Congress passed resolutions for international arbitration and the nationalization of mines.—The base of the tower where Joan of Arc was imprisoned at Rouen has been discovered.—Lieutenant Ullmo, sentenced to penal servitude for life for treason, was publicly degraded at Toulon last week.—M. Lemoine, who claimed power to make diamonds, has decamped. The sealed envelope alleged to contain his farmula has been opened, and the contents found to be worthless.

Germany.—The Emperor completed the 20th year of his reign on Monday. His Majesty is reported to have used something like these words last week:—"It looks as if they were trying to encircle use and bring us to bay. The German never fought better than when he had to defen himself on all sides. Let them all come. We are ready."

Morocco.—Mulai Hafid, who has entered Fez, is said to have announced his intention to drive foreigners out of the country. He has been proclaimed Sultan by the people of Alcazar.

Persia.—Parliament having complied with the Shah's demand for the prompt dispersal of armed Nationalists, a general strike began in Teheran on Sunday. Parliament begged the Shah to co-operate for the restoration of public confidence. He replied that his ancestors won the throne with the sword, and he would not lose his inheritance without appeal to the sword.

Russia.—Our Correspondent describes the position of the Duma as now thoroughly established.—A Bill authorizing a loan of £20,000,000 has been introduced.

Samoa.—A river of lava, eight miles wide, has destroyed many houses before reaching the sea.

Turkey.—Further reports of Greek and Servian outrages on Bulgarians come from Macedonia.—The Anglo-Russian understanding includes the essential points insisted on by "The Times."

Obituary.—Lord Derby; Sir John Day; Lord Petre; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Major-General Vandeleur; Inspector-General Maclean; Colonel J. M. Templeton, of Victoria; Colonel H. Martin, R.A.M.C.; Major Arthur Bruce; Sir W. R. Burkitt; Sir H. R. Fletcher-Vane; Major L. C. Dundas; Col. the Hon. W. J. Stewart; Capt. W J. Stopford; Major A. E. H. Tottenham; Professor Watt, Calcutta; the Rev. Dr. T. Rees; Dr. T. L. Hinton; the Marquis de Armijo; Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Khan.—"Times."

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Roosevelt's Thanks.

New York, June 19.

Mr. James Schoolcraft Sherman, otherwise known as "Dollar Bill" was nominated at the Republican Convention to-day in Chicago as the Party candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

He acquired his nickname in the campaign of 1906. The outcry against the contributions from the great Trusts and Corporations to the party funds was then at its height, and Mr. Sherman organised a popular "dollar-a-head" fund.

A lawyer by training, his business life has been prominently associated with several large manufacturing concerns. He has twice acted as chairman of the Republican National Conventions, and for many, years represented Utica in Congress.

To-day's proceedings in Chicago were dull in the extreme. The vast crowds of spectators vanished like a summer mist after yesterday's excitement. The delegates, gasping for breath in the intolerable heat of a broiling June day, seemed to-day only anxious to get the nomination of the Vice-President over and disperse.

Mr. Taft's nomination has been well received everywhere. Even the Democratic newspapers predict that he is certain to be elected if, as the "World" puts it, Mr. Bryan is again chosen as the Democratic candidate. Mr. Taft to-day handed in his resignation of the post of Secretary for War. He intends at the end of the month to take up his quarters in Cincinnati, where the preliminary details of the electoral compaign will be debated by the party heads.

Mr. Roosevelt is going to Oyster Bay for a holiday. He asks the people not to waste any sympathy on him in the belief that he is worn out by the strenuous duties of President.

"I have enjoyed every minute of my Presidency," he said, "and my ardent thanks are due to the American people for giving me a perfectly corking time."

Mr. Luke Wright, the Tennessee Democrat who followed Mr. Taft as Governor-General of the Philippines, will be the new War Secretary.

MR. TAFT'S NOMINATION.

Washington, June 19.

Upon receiving the telegram reporting Mr. Taft's nomination, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The country is, indeed, to be congratulated. I have known Mr. Taft intimately for many years, and have a peculiar feeling for him because throughout that time we have worked for the same objects with the same purposes and ideals. I do not believe that there can be found in the whole country a man so well fitted to be President.

"He is not only absolutely fearless and absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance of the nation's needs without and within, and the broadest sympathies of all our citizens. He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincolin, yet not Lincoln himself would be more free from the least taint of Demagogy, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

"Mr. Taft stands against privilege; he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well-being."

DIAMOND-MAKER'S FLIGHT.

Famous Envelope Opened.

THE SECRET FORMULA.

Paris, June 18.

The bluff is at an end. Lemoine has absconded, and the famous envelope in which his precious secret for the manufacture of diamonds was supposed to be deposited has been opened and found to contain a ridiculous and worthless formula.

The delay accorded to Lemoine to produce, by artificial means, the biggest diamond in the world expired yesterday, when Lemoine was to have made his appearance before the magistrate who has charge of the case, M. Le Poittevin, at the Plais de Justice at one o'clock.

Sir Julius Wernher and Mr. Feldonheimer, the two prosecutors, with their counsel, the three experts appointed by the Court, and one or two other people assembled at the appointed time, but Lemoine did not appear. In the lobby outside a crowd of reporters, briefless barristers, and members of the general public were congregated, and when nearly an hour had passed and Lemoine did not put in an appearance, excited groups formed here and there, and word "bolted" passed from lip to lip.

Shortly before two o'clock M. Le Poittevin came along the corridor, smoking an excellent cigar and apparently in a very good humour. He was immediately surrounded by a dozen impatient persons, who all asked the same question: "Have you any news of Lemoine?"

"Lemoine!" said the magistrate without emotion. "Don't you know that he has fled? Oh, yes," continued M. Le Poittevin, smiling, "he has gone? Late yesterday afternoon I was told by the secret service people that Lemoine had not appeared at his house for two days. I knew what that meant, so I at once signed a warrant for his arrest, which has been transmitted to all the courts of justice in France, to the frontier railway stations, and to the various seaports."

"PROOF OF HIS GUILT."

Asked whether the diamond maker had not been kept under strict police surveillance during the time he has been on bail, the magistrate promptly replied "No. I considered that the best way to expose the fraud was to allow him complete liberty, without which he would have been unable to carry out his experiments and produce the promised diamond. I thus prevented him from asserting later that he had been unable to keep his promise because of the excessive surveillance to which he was subjected. Lemoine himself has now furnished me with the best proof of his guilt."

The magistrate then returned to his room, and in the presence of Sir Julius Wernher, his counsel, the experts and the president of the Jewellers' Union he took from his safe the famous envelope which lay for so long in the vaults of the Union of London and Smith's Bank. The envelope was sealed with five formidable splashes of red wax, and after Sir Julius Wernher had certified to its genuineness the magistrate broke open the package and read the contents, which occupied two sheets of notepapers, in the fine, almost ladylike handwriting of Lemoine. The following translation reproduces the essential features of the precious secret formula:—

FORMULA.

In order to make diamonds it will suffice to employ the following process:—

(1) Secure an electric furnace.

(2) Take a quantity of the powder of carbon obtained from sugar.

(3) Place this carbon in a crucible.

(4) Deposit it in the furnace and increase the electric current from 1,500 to 1,800 ampers, submitting it to a pressure of 110 volts.

(5) When this temperature is attained, apply pressure to the cover.

(6) The diamonds are now ready, and it only remains to take them from the furnace.

(Signed) HENRY LEMOINE.

When the magistrate had finished reading, the faces of the experts were a study, "Grotesque," infantile" "ridiculous," were some of the mildest expressions of which they made use. As the amazing document was passed from hand to hand their indignation gave way to amusement, and magistrate, experts, and counsel joined in hearty laughter at the success with which Lemoine had kept up his bluff to the end.

"Just what I expected!" remarked Sir Julius Wernher, but he did not join in the general laughter. Perhaps he was thinking of the £64,000 it had cost him to obtain the formula.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

The experts soon afterwards left the room, but Sir Julius Wernher remained closeted with the magistrate until after seven o'clock. During this period, it is understood, the necessary steps were taken with a view to committing Lemoine for trial by the Correctional Court. Should the diamond-maker not appear at the trial, he will be sentenced by default for obtaining money by false pretences, and will probably—if the opinion expressed by M. Le Poittevin yesterday justified—be sentenced to the maximum penalty under the code, which is five years' imprisonment.

During the afternoon following the opening of the envelope, M. Le Poittevin received the following letter from Lemoine, which was dated "Paris, June 16," and delivered at the Palais de Justice by hand:

"M. le Juge d'instruction,—I shall not present myself before you on the 17th of June.

I have not obtained at the works at Saint-Denis the result which I expected, and owing to the manœuvres of the plaintiffs in the civil action, Mrs. Clarke will not leave the works at my disposition, and I am obliged to go elsewhere in order to continue my studies.

If I am successful I will bring you the diamond, the result of my experiments.

I have resolved to leave Paris on account of the rumours in the Press that I am about to be arrested."

Inquiries made last night showed that Lemoine left his residence in the Rue Pigalle, Paris, in a motor-cab, accompanied by two friends, at five o'clock on Monday afternoon. An hour later Lemoine's own motor-car, in which was his sister-in-law, left the house and was driven in the direction of the Gare du Nord. In the car, covered with a rug, was a large trunk.

Although the popular opinion is that Lemoine has left France, probably for Greece, M. Le Poittevin yesterday said he would not be surprised if the diamond-maker were found hiding in the neighbourhood of Paris. Should he attempt to disguise himself by shaving off his magnificent black beard it would not help him, for the police have a photograph of him which was taken when he wore no beard. This portrait has been sent to the anthropometrical department, and will be distributed broadcast. By his precipitate departure Lemoine has forfeited bail amounting to £600.

WAR OF CREEDS IN EGYPT.

Cairo, June 19.

A Coptic movement against the Government's prohibition of their occupation of certain administrative posts because they are Christians began in the latter part of May, and has now assumed serious proportions.

The Mahommedans at first looked kindly on the movement, but a bitter newspaper warfare is now proceeding between them and the Copts, although the moderate on both sides are trying to smooth the matter down.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Reval Meeting.

GERMAN VIEWS.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from Berlin (June 12):—The effect of the toasts exchanged at Reval and the statements made by M. Stolypin M. Isvolsky to representatives of the Press have helped to calm certain sections of public opinion which were being alarmed by unfounded speculations with regard to the bearing and objects of the Anglo-Russian understanding. It is pointed out that Prince Bulow himself has of late predicted in the Reichstag the success of the endeavours to remove misunderstandings between Great Britain and Russia, and that he has disclaimed on behalf of Germany all hostility towards this rapprochement provided that it does not, as some German alarmists maintain, constitute part of a great scheme for "penning Germany in." The German Government, I have reason to believe, is satisfied with regard to the sentiments by which the partners in this new understanding are animated towards Germany, nor would it take exception to the view that the Anglo-French "entente" and the Anglo-Russian "rapprochement" may promote the stability of the balance of power in Europe.

At the same time, little surprise is felt at the attitude of journals like the "Hamburger Nachrichten," which declares that Germany, in order to escape from her present position, must make the utmost exertions to increase the strength of her forces on land and water to a point which will give her "adversaries" ("sic") cause to reflect before seeking a quarrel with her. According to the Bismarckian journal, the result of adequate exertions on the part of Germany would be to prevent other Powers from forcing upon her the choice between a humiliation in world-policy like that of Olmutz in the year 1850 and a European war. In explanation of these pessimistic views it is pointed out that if the Continental Powers had been busy arranging "ententes" and Royal meetings without the participation of England, British public opinion would have manifested the same uneasiness as is now displayed in some quarters in Germany. Large sections of the German public seem to forget that Germany herself has been very active on similar lines and that the German Emperor is, as Bismarck once called him, an indefatigable "political traveller." According to some accounts, German mistrust would best be removed by the inclusion of Germany in the understandings that are being effected among other Powers, though Germany is already a member of a very powerful alliance which has only been counterbalanced on the Continent by agreements effected by other Powers.

With reference to the prospects of European peace it is believed that owing to the recent alliances and understandings a war between two single Powers has practically become impossible. The alternative of a war between different groups of Powers is so terrible that all the Governments will strive more earnestly than ever to maintain and consolidate peace.

MACEDONIA.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN SCHEME.

St. Petersburg, June 14 ("Times").—In authoritave circles I find complete confidence of the acceptance of the joint Anglo-Russian scheme of Macedonian reforms at the hands of the other Powers, including Germany. A very short interval of time is expected to elapse before an identical Note embodying the scheme is presented to the Porte. M. Zinovieff, the Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived in St. Petersburg and has conferred with M. Isvolsky, the Foreign Minister, doubtless on this subject. I am in a position to state that the understanding reached between the Russian and British Governments includes the essence of the other points, the necessity of which was pointed out in the leading article published by the "Times" on June 11. Public opinion in this country was favourable from the first to Sir Edward Grey's proposals, and will gladly receive an intimation that on the principal points Russia is substantially in agreement with them. Mr. O'Beirne, of the British Embassy, conferred with M. Isvolsky yesterday on minor questions connected with drafting of the Macedonian Note.

RUSSIA.

The Amur Railway.—The Upper House by a large majority has passed the Amur Railway Bill as it came from the Duma. The opposition to the measure has been far greater than in the Lower House—a fact ascribable to better acquaintance with the difficulties of the enterprise and the correspondingly increased prestige of the Council of the Empire. Count Witte, in a long speech, opposed the Bill on grounds of financial expediency. M. Stakhovitch saw no reason to devote £,35,000,000, to a railway on the uninhabited confines of the Empire while vast sums were needed for strengthening the army and the navy, for the defence of the other frontiers, and, above all, for promoting education and agriculture. The Premier, replying to M. Stakhovitch, assured the Council that none of these requisites would be neglected.

June 14 ("Times").—In reference to the rumours of a projeced visit by the German Emperor to the Czar, the general belief in the highest quarters, according to my information, seems to indicate that the Emperor William will some time this year return the visit paid by the Czar to Swinemunde. It would most probably also assume the form of a naval gathering. But it is regarded as unlikely to take place before August, that is, after the meeting of the Czar and President Fallieres at Reval.

June 16.—In official quarters nothing is known of the German Emperor's visit. If the matter has been discussed it can only have been between the two Sovereigns. The newspapers draw attention to the German Bourse campaign against Russian bonds. Russians deeply resent this move, especially in view of the friendly sentiments towards Germany expressed by the Russian Ministers at Reval.

MOROCCO.

Paris, June 12 ("Times").—This evening's "Temps" publishes startling evidence of Mulai Hafid's double dealing where France is concerned. His plausible, smooth-tongued emissaries, who have been in Paris for some weeks past, vainly endeavouring to gain access to M. Pichon, forwarded a letter only the other day to the French Foreign Minister, in which they assured him of their master's desire to see the Shereefian Empire live on good terms with "your great nation," and with all the European nations. This letter, which was published here a few days ago, and was referred to in your Paris correspondence of Monday last, is in striking contrast with another letter—indisputably authentic according to the "Temps"—which was sent by Mulai Hafid to a native chief who made his submission to General d'Amade yesterday. This latter missive is addressed to the Shawia tribes, "our followers, and particularly to the chiefs and notables." After a brief preamble, Mulai Hafid says:—"I am coming towards your country like the rising sun, which lights the road with its rays, I rose up in response to the Musulman appeals in order to drive out the impure foreigners. After having thrown the French into the sea, you will proceed to Rabat, where you will wait for me."

In another document, written by Mulai Rashid, a lieutenant of the Pretender, the following occurs:—"Mount your horses to smash the French. The [illegible] will [illegible] next week.

Almighty must annihilate them. Let no one be wanting except bad Musulmans."

A second letter from the same source says:—"Thanks to you, the Christian will be driven out of the Shawia territory. . . . . Cut the infidels' heads off to send them to your lord Mulai Hafid, in order that this chastisement may make an impression on bad Musulmans."

GERMANY.

Twenty years had elapsed on June 15 since the Emperor William II. ascended the throne upon the death of the Emperor Frederick on June 15, 1888. This anniversary was made the occasion of cordial congratulations to his Majesty and of heartfelt wishes for his continued wellbeing and prosperity.

The semi-official "North-German Gazette" says:—Following upon the recent publication in the "Neue Gesellschaftliche Correspondenz" of indescribable articles against the person of King Edward, which were, tactfully enough, disregarded in the serious German Press, there now appears, in the form of a satirical poem, a brutal attack on the Czar and Czarina. These excesses show a lack of responsible feeling towards our own country which renders obligatory an expression of the sharpest disapproval. The abuse of the liberty of publication by the defamation of foreign Sovereigns not only injures the reputation of the German Press abroad, but also the political interests of the empire.

The result of the elections for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies is as fallows, the strength of parties in the old Chamber at the time of the dissolution being given in parentheses:—Conservative Right, 152 (144): Clerical Centre, 105 (96); National Liberals, 64 (76); Free Conservatives, 60 (64); Radical Left (Freisinnige Volkspartei), 28 (24); Poles, 15 (15); Moderate Radicals (Freisinnige Vereinigung), 8(9); Social Democrats, 6 (none); Danes, 2 (2); unattached, 2 (5). The only remains the twelfth division of Berlin, in which a second ballot is necessary, owing to the failure of any political party to obtain an absolute majority in the electoral college. The result of this second ballot will add another deputy to either the Radical or the Socialist Party. It will be seen that, on the whole, the extreme parties on both sides of the House have profited most by the electoral contest, while the Moderate Conservatives, and more especially the National Liberals, have lost seats.

The annual meeting of the German Navy League was opened on June 14 at Danzig. After a declaration by the Governor of Danzig of the wish of the Government that the League should not be regarded as an official department, and the reading of a telegram from the Emperor, a resolution was passed declaring the policy of the League to be a national one, and not that of any party. Prince Otto von Salm-Horstmar was chosen president, and, in the event of his declining, A miral von Koester will take the office. General von Keim declined to stand for re-election.

FRANCE.

At the meeting of the Board of the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris on June 12 the President, Mr. Walter Behrens, said that he had good reason to believe that Anglo-French penny postage would be greatly expedited by the similar arrangement to that just concluded between the United States and Great Britain. A Bill to give effect to such an arrangement had already been laid on the table of the French Chamber. The French authorities were well disposed towards this reform, and Mr. Behrens believed that the present year would see it established.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F P Maynard, B, Cap A Brough, D
Lieut M N MacLeod, B
Mr A S Fleming B Cov
Mr R Symns, B Cov
Mr W Carr, B Cov
Mr F E Jackson, B Cov
Sir L Hare, K C S I, C I E, B Cov
Mr B K Finnimore, B
Mr C H Browning, B
Mr J V Ryan, B
Mr H J C Beskett, B
Mr F D Gordon, B
Mr C George, B
Mr L B Goad B
Mr W Hirst, B
Hon Sir F W Maclean, K C I E, B
Mr C Lawton, B
Mr D T Chand Murshi, B
Lieut Col K O Sanjana, M
Mr C D'A Crofton, M Cov
Mr R E Holland, M Cov
Mr W Hutton, M
Mr T P Dillon, M
Mr G W Brown, M
Mr F A Lodge, M
Mr A E Ferns, M
Capt W O'S Murphy, Bo
Mr C L Burtis, Bo
Mr S D Smith, Bo
Mr J A W Cooper, Bo
Major-Gen C Fraser, C B, Bannu Bde
Col H Templer, 25 Cav
Col H O'Donnell, D S O, Assistant Adjutant General Mysore
Col J Bardley-Wilmot, I A
Lieut-Col L M Foster, 121, Pnr.
Lieut-Col K Pennd, I M S
Major G W Johnson, 47 Sikhs.
Major T G P Lawrence, I A
Major G. Scady, 66 Punj
Major C M O'Reilly, 63 L I
Major A H Bridges, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Div.
Major E H Haig, R E
Major E W Hoare, I M S
Major A T Walling, 5 L Inf
Capt A R Hill, Adjutant, Madras Vol Rifles
Capt C S Pike, 107 Prs
Capt R Ducat, 20 D C O, Inf
Capt A L Wardrop, R H A
Lieut A H K. Saunders, 1-3 G B
Lieut J F Turner, R E
Lieut C C Hickie, 122 Raj
Lieut Aga Casem Shah, aide-de-camp to G O C, Poona Div.
Lieut W K Cook, 116 Mah
Lieut B S Ward, 99 Deccan Inf.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. B V Russel, R, leave commuted into leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr V G Morgan, B 3 mo M C
Mr S L Platts, B, 2 mo extension of furl, is on M C
Mr A D Imms, B 3 mo, M C in con inuation of privilege leave.
Capt W M Fenning M, 5 mo furl.
Mr E L Skinner, M, 2 mo M C
Mr A F Austin, M, 1 mo furl.
Mr P F Fyson. M, 9 days' extraordinary leave
Mr Maung Mya U, Bo, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col J M Carpendale, I A, to 31-1-09.
Major E B Morton, 56 Rifles, 2 days
Capt W W Van Someren, D S O, 45 R Sikhs, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E V Gabriel, C V O, B Cov
Mr A F Jolly, B
Mr F Austin, B

RACECOURSE BETTING.

New York, June 19.

The Supreme Court of New York is to hear an appeal against the Anti-Betting Laws which were passed last week by the State Legislature, and signed by Governor Hughes.

An injunction has been issued restraining the police from dispersing crowds at the Sheepshead Racecourse. The order is returnable on Monday.

This is the first step to be taken to combat the new laws.

District-Attorney Jerome expresses the belief that the law is unconstitutional, and there is no doubt that large sums of money will be used in fighting the case.

THE despatch from the Government of India regarding the improved pay of telegraph signallers will reach the Secretary of State this month.

His Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur, of Dharbhanga had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy yesterday.

THE Committee which assembled at Simla to deal with questions relating to the pay and promotion in the Political Department will

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

The Pan-Anglican Congress was opened at Westminster Abbey, on June 15, by a service of Intercession for the Blessing of Almighty God upon its work.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston presided over a dinner party of the Pilgrims' Club, given at the Savoy Hotel at night in honour of the archbishops and bishops attending the Congress. Five archbishops attended this notable gathering—their graces of Canterbury, Melbourne, Brisbane, Rupertsland, and Toronto. Nearly a score of bishops supported them, headed by the Bishop of London. The Prime Minister and the Primate sat side by side at the chairman's table, and throughout the dinner they engaged in lively conversation.

Lord Curzon proposed the health of King Edward and President Roosevelt. No two living men, he said had exercised a more powerful and penetrating influence upon the destinies of the countries over which they were called upon to preside, or had appealed more forcibly to the higher and better instincts of mankind. Both rulers had been national in their characteristics, but international in their sympathies.

Mr. Asquith received a notable greeting when he rose to propose the health of the episcopal guests. The bishops, several of whom had never seen him before, leaned forward. He captured their admiration before he finished.

Amid the most delightful weather and beautiful surroundings, Lord Strathcona received between 5,000 and 6,000 delegates and members of the Congress at Knebworth. The guests left King's Cross on the Great Northern Railway by several special trains, and on arrival at Knebworth station were conveyed by road to the fine old mansion, which is the family seat of the Lytton family. Here Lord and Lady Strathcona and their daughter the Hon. Mrs. Howard, received the guests, who in addition to the Congress visitors included a considerable number of the Hertfordshire county residents, as well as many Canadian friends of Lord Strathcona.

The Marquess and

great hall of the Church House, considered, in the morning, "Things Essential and Non-Essential" and in the afternoon, "The Historic Episcopate." Section G which sat at Sion College, discussed "Secular Education" and "Methods of Religious Teaching." In the evening crowded meetings at the Albert Hall the Church House, and St. Paul's Cathedral listened to addresses on "The Church's Ministry."

The various sections of the Congress resumed their sittings yesterday morning. Section A, at the Albert Hall considered the subjects of "The Drink Traffic" and "Gambling" and "Speculation," and there was an interesting exposition of varied opinions on both topics. In Section B. at Kensington Town Hall, papers were read and discussed on "Western and Eastern Criticism of Christian Morality" and on "Agnosticism and Pantheism." Section C. at the Holborn Town Hall discussed "The Rights and Duties of the Laity" and "Organisation and Development of the Ministry of Men." In Section D, at the Caxton Hall, the subjects handled were "Relations of Governments to Missions" and "Missions in Relation to National Customs." Section D. II. discussed "The Opium Traffic," "The Liquor Traffic in Equatorial Africa," and "The Status of Women in Heathen and Mahomedan Lands."

The sessions at the Hoare Memorial Hall were occupied in the consideration of the Church's progress as affected by race problems in India, China and Japan. The morning was devoted to India. More than one speaker dwelt on the change that is now coming over that country and the development of Indian life. Allusion was made to the difficulty for Indians and Englishmen of properly understanding, one another. In a paper by Mr. Pitt Bonarjee Englishmen were asked to regard with forbearance the faults of the Indian peoples, for they had not had like privileges. As to the Indian, he must free himself from unworthy suspicions of all things English.

The Bishop of Lahore, in a vigorous speech, asked the audience to abstain from a cheap denunciation of Anglo-Indian life. There was, to say the least, a very, fine and true side of English character displayed in India, and it had produced a profound impression in many quarters, although there were abuses, as there were in this country. He pointed to the developmenet of Indian life, making it impossible for the people to be dealt with in the future as they had been in the past. We had, he said, brought about the new condition of things. "Remember this," he exclaimed, "it is not the native so much who is on his trial to-day, it is you and I—it is our own country. Are we able to show that supreme test of real statesmanship and ability and worthiness to govern a great country—the test of being able to adapt ourselves to new conditions?" Alluding to modifications that might be made in regard to the attitude of English people, he said they must be more ready to meet Indians on their tennis grounds, to some extent in their English houses and clubs and the like. "Let us admit them to closer intimacy with us," he added and concluded by emphasising the value of the individual touch of sympathy.

The Rev. H. Pakenham Walsh (Madras) remarked amid applause: "Please do not send us any more Keir Hardies." India, he added, still needed the the storing hand of friendly England to guide her.

There was a crowded attendance in Section F, in the great hall of the Church House, when the question of "Possibilities of Intercommunion" was debated. "The Preparation of the Young," "School Missions," and "Personal Services" were the topics dealt with in Section G. at Sion College. The subject of the addresses delivered at the three evening meetings in the Albert Hall, the Church House, and St. Paul's Cathedral was "Missions in Non-Christian Lands."

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD OF WORK DONE.

Tariff Reform Issue not Dead

London, June 20.

Mr. Asquith, addressing a mass meeting at Birmingham last night, at the close of a meeting of the National Liberal Federation, said that he did not promulgate any new programme. The aims the Liberals had followed, and the spirit in which they had followed them during the last three years, would continue to be the purpose and inspiration of their policy.

The Liberals were accused of tampering with the Constitution, but the only measure in which that could be alleged was in the case of the Plural Voting Bill, which was rejected by the House of Lords. Their main efforts had been directed towards social reform. They had paid off the liabilities incurred by their predecessors, brought back the National Debt to what it was twenty years ago, reduced the taxes on tea and sugar, and made the income tax more equitable and productive, and all without deviating from the principles of Free Trade.

In South Africa the Chinese were going, the mines were still prosperous, labour was abundant and the output increasing, while under wise administration racial antipathies were rapidly disappearing. Never had Liberal principles applied to a difficult problem been more rapidly and completely vindicated.

He had never believed that the issue of Tariff Reform had been settled for a generation at the 1906 election. It was not much talked of in the House; it was little written of in the Press, but in the constituencies it was a ceaseless propaganda.

The Tariff Reformers were beginning to recover their stimulus from the decrease of the Board of Trade Returns. They were pinning their faith on the declining trade promised to us and to almost every country in the world. When the world's trade was prosperous, who fared better than we? When the world's trade was flat, who suffered less?

TARIFF REFORM FALLACIES.

"In my opinion it is every whit as necessary now as five or three years ago that the case for Free Trade should be presented in its broad and general aspects, and in its application to particular industries and districts, and with special reference to the chameleon colouring, the ever-shifting variation of the fallacies always at the service of Tariff Reformers. The more prosperous other people's trade becomes, the more need you have for the unimpeded inflow of raw materials for trade and industry."

Mr. Asquith was reminded of Lemoine, the discoverer of a valuable secret for making artificial diamonds. He was allowed to give a demonstration of its efficiency. The time expired, but the discoverer failed to appear, and he left behind him a formula, not on a half sheet of paper but on an envelope—not a diamond, but a formula.

"After all, this formula is just as lucid and as likely to yield satisfactory results as the formula of our friends who profess to give us a scientific tariff. We have the formula, but when we ask them for the diamond they say, like Mr. Bonar Law, 'Wait till I am Chancellor of the Exchequer.'

With which of the Protectionist countries would England like to change places—with America, which had just emerged from a financial crisis? or with Germany which had suspended its sinking fund, and was borrowing large sums year by year to meet its normal annual expenditure?

Mr. Asquith then dealt with the three questions to which the Government intends to direct its energies—education, licensing, and old age pensions.

"For the Licensing Bill I myself am primarily responsible. I stake my own political fortune and, as far as I can, the fortunes of the Government and the party upon it. (Great cheers.) I believe we never did a wiser thing. It is the boldest and most thoroughgoing attempt made to attack at its source the most potent cause of poverty and crime. We shall persevere with it." (Great applause.)

Those who said that the Pension Bill would not be conducive to thrift had better consult those they met in the street. A contributory scheme implied delay. If the Government waited for a perfect scheme they would have to wait till the day of judgment.

These three great measures did not stand alone. The Children's Bill and the Housing Bill, which emanated from that great democratic statesman his friend and colleague, Mr. John Burns, would be got on with this Session.

At the beginning of the speech two Suffragettes were ejected.

The House of Commons discussed yesterday matters as widely separated as the erection of the new Government buildings at Westminster, the organisation of markets in rural areas, the benefits and evils of infantile insurance and the application of the Patents Act.

Four Government Bills dealing with these matters were advanced a stage. The discussion gave extraordinary opportunities to Sir Frederic Banbury. An indefatigable debater, between twelve and four o'clock he made fifteen speeches, brimming with pertinent questions. He was ably seconded by young Mr. Winfarton, his companion on the Unionist benches.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

THE Prime Minister had a remarkably cordial welcome from the ardent Radicals of the National Liberal Club, who entertained him at dinner at their club house. Mr. Asquith seized the opportunity to make an important declaration as to the course of public business during the remainder of the present Parliament, and the uncompromising vigour of his defence of Liberal principles was very much in accord with the views of his hearers. Lord Carrington the chairman of the club, presided.

Mr. Asquith, who was most cordially greeted on rising to respond said no man had ever had greater occasion than he during the last few months to feel grateful for the forbearance, loyalty, and, might he not add attachment of his political friends. The internal condition of the Liberal Party was in the highest degree wholesome and sound. Never in his experience had its inner councils or, indeed, its whole body been more completely free from any trace of personal rivalries, jealousies, or self-seeking. (Cheers.)

If he might speak for one moment of the Government, he ventured to say that every department was being at this moment administered with the same zeal and efficiency as though upon its success the whole welfare of the State depended, and yet it seemed to him that each one of his colleagues was always ready and willing to throw his time, his energy, both constructive and destructive—and there was need for both—(laughter and "Hear, hear")—into the common stock. What was true of the Government was true of the party also. (Cheers.)

In the Government, he was happy to say, as far as his knowledge went, they had no differences of opinion and whatever differences there might be in the party—and in his belief they were neither many nor serious—they, at any rate, were not differences which required from time to time to be plastered over by some artificially-contrived and ambiguous formula. (Laughter and cheers.) Their differences so far as they had any, had no relation whatever either to the purposes or to the spirit of their policy. Upon that they were entirely at one. They were, so far as they existed, confined to and derived from the varying estimates which people formed of the power of human endurance and the capacity of the parliamentary machine. (Hear, hear.)

They had laid on the table of the House of Commons during the present session a series of measures which, judged by their number and judged by a still better test—by their magnitude and importance—would at no remote day have been regarded as material for the life-work of the whole Parliament—(hear, hear) and yet the only serious complaints that came to him were demands either for the introduction of still more measures or for a larger extension of the scope of those already introduced.

He hoped he would not be misunderstood if he took the opportunity of uttering at this moment one or two precautionary words. The first thing which he would suggest to them and to himself was this: That they must aim in each year at a larger concentration of effort on a smaller number of objects. (Cheers.)

His second observation was that they would need extensive improvements in the legislative machine—(hear, hear)—and he put aside for the moment the larger question of the fuller devolution of local business to local bodies—(hear, hear)—which some of them thought would be found in the end to be the only adequate and efficient remedy. (Cheers.)

When all allowance had been made for these simplifications in the working of the parliamentary machine no one could fail to recognise the melancholy disproportion between the time and labour and energy employed and the relative meagreness of the sessional output.

He was satisfied that the next and most urgent stage in the improvement of parliamentary procedure was that either generally or as regarded particular measures the uncompleted work of one session might be resumed where it was left off. (Loud cheers.) He would supplement these general observations by one or two remarks in regard to the position and prospects of the Government's most important Bills. (Cheers.)

Let me first of all, said Mr. Asquith, take the case of education. I take it first because, of all domestic questions, it is one which was most prominently before the country at the last General Election. (Cheers.) And I welcome the growth, which we have seen during the last few months, of so many gratifying signs—sometimes in places where we should least look for them—of a reasonable and accommodating temper.

If we in the Government do not press on to its further stages our Education Bill, it is because we not only hope, but believe, that there are at work reconciling forces which, if time be given them, may work out a solid and lasting settlement. (Cheers.)

We shall adhere in any such settlement to two main governing principles:—

1. That popular control must accompany rate aid, and

2. That our system of education must be made a really national one, and that at no stage or rung of the education ladder shall anything in the nature of a denominational test intervene. (Loud cheers.)

Given the two essential and irrevocable conditions, I say—and I speak not altogether without knowledge—I am sanguine that a way will be found to a solution of the difficulty, which shall neither be a sectarian nor a sentimental one, and that with due regard both to conscience and to sentiment and to all equitable claims and interests, we shall obtain for this country the priceless boon of a really national system of education. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Asquith went on to speak of the second o the great measures of the session—the Licensing Bill—for which, he said, "I am primarily and mainly responsible."

THE LICENSING BILL.

I was told (he went on) when I introduced the Bill that I had wrecked the prospects of the Liberal Party for a generation. Gentlemen, if that had been true, it would have been worth doing. (Loud cheers.)

But whatever might be the views formed during the first days and weeks after the introduction of the Licensing Bill, he contended that there were few who would not now put the Bill, among the greatest assets of the Liberal Party. (Cheers.)

The second object of the Bill was to secure for the State its legitimate property in, and its full and undisputed control over, the monopoly value it has itself created (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, Mr. Asquith went on, we mean, at whatever cost—and subject to fair and reasonable amendments which are consistent with the principle of the Bill—before the present session closes, to pass that measure through all its stages in the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) What will happen to it elsewhere I have to my noble friend (Lord Carrington)? (Laughter.) It is my intention, and I speak with the support and approval of all my colleagues, before we separate for the autumn recess to make some progress with the Bill. (Loud cheers.)

Coming to the Old Age Pensions Bill, Mr. Asquith said that was a measure which obviously must pass through all its stages before the autumn adjournment, if it was to come into force next year. At present the Bill was only opposed in principle by a few stray and belated fanatics. But, in spite of this, the Bill was exposed to serious dangers from two different parties.

THE PENSION SCHEME.

In the first place, from the advocates of what was called the contributory method of dealing with the problem. Mr. Chamberlain, to whom in this respect he should always desire to pay a tribute of respect for the great services which he rendered in calling public attention at a time when the public conscience was lethargic and dull in the matter of the urgency of making State provision for old age—Mr. Camberlain started by proposing a contributory scheme, but, after full consideration, and after having brought home to his attention and to his judgment the insuperable practical objections to which any such method of dealing with the problem was exposed, deliberately abandoned it, and admitted eight or nine years ago that for practical purposes it could not be regarded as any part of a statesman's policy.

On the other hand, they were exposed to the attacks of those who complained that those in receipt of parish relief were excluded. As to this, he would like to point out that this part of the Bill was a provisional and, in some respects, a temporary measure.

There ought to be no general test of character or inquisitorial examination into the remote past, into possible flaws and blemishes of conduct which took place in most men's lives—(much laughter)—and which at the age of seventy might be allowed to be obliterated (Renewed laughter.)

But, at the same time, could they not devise some test which, without involving any narrow inquisition into the past, would exclude the wastrel and the loafer who deliberately refused to do any honest work?

And if these measures are carried before the end of the present year we shall have taken a large step towards a solution of three of the greatest social problems which at this moment presented themselves to the people of this country—a national system of education the licensing of public-houses upon a basis in which private interests are subordinate to the interests of the community and the rescuing of these old people, who through no fault of their own are obliged to linger out the last years of their life dependent on the charity of others, and the humiliating conditions of poor-law relief.

"Is not that," asked Mr. Asquith, "a programme which is worthy of a great Government and a great party?" (Loud and continued cheers).

THE CHURCH AND THE CAPITALIST.

Under-Secretary on "Unmorality."

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Pre-eminent as have been those meetings of the Pan-Anglican Congress which discuss social problems—the Albert Hall alone could accommodate them—yesterday's sessions proved to be easily the most successful yet held.

"Capital" and "Labour" were the topics, Capital in the morning, and Labour in the afternoon. But, as Sir George Livesey happily said at the afternoon debate, Capital cannot be separated from Labour; they must go hand in hand. Indeed, this was clearly recognised at the morning meeting, though some speakers had contended that Capital should be offered up as a sacrifice to Labour.

A member of the Government, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of his large audience.

Mr. Masterman emphasised the manner in which industrial changes are removing the operations of capital from individual influence and ethical consideration. Investors were of necessity, he contended, unfamiliar with the enterprises in which their money was used, and could exercise little influence over them.

"If you engage," went on Mr. Masterman, "even in the harmless transaction of life insurance you may find you are immediately involved in brewery debentures. If you leave your balance at the bank you find you may be exploiting, under servile conditions different races in various parts of the globe.

"There must always be cruelty attached to the warfare of capital, just as there is on the battlefield, and it is no good appealing to those engaged not to hurt each other too much."

The captains of industry whilst accumulating wealth were not men of a flagrantly immoral life Demands made upon them made it necessary for them to live as the medieval monk, shunning delights and living laborious days, or existing, as did one American millionaire, on a diet of spinach and soup, That luxury, the result of the accumulation of wealth which passed into an ostentation which became a delirium came out in the next generation.

It was for the Church to denounce such luxury, but he could not see how the Church could denounce the accumulation any more than it could denounce the accumulation which his hearers or himself made every day. Surely one of greatest problems was the way in which that entirely unmoral system of capital was being built up, and as to whether they could draw certain ethical boundaries within which it might be allowed to carry on its unmoral functions. To consider that would be much better than preaching about individual responsibility.

DEGREES OF INVESTMENT.

"There is a kind of idea," said Mr. Masterman, "that while 4 per cent. is a Christian investment 8 per cent, is perhaps questionable, and 15 per cent., although agreeable, partakes of the nature of sin," (Laughter.)

Middle-class investors who wrote to the papers during the recent railway dispute judge the matter simply from their dividend, and without any investigation at all. They said that they were getting so little that they could not afford to pay a man a living wage.

People looked upon a tobacco trust as tolerable, a beef trust as rather doubtful, while they said that a bread trust should be denounced from the pulpit. (Laughter.) Yet in principle all came back to the bread trust.

Professor Burrows who followed, said that every working man who put money into a co-operative society, a friendly society, or a trade union was a capitalist deep-dyed. Wherever we hear of long hours, unhealthy conditions, inadequate public inspection and dangerous and poisoning processes, we can no longer salve our consciences by the thought that such abominations have nothing to do with us They have to do with us. We cannot wash our hands of the blood of the oppressed.

Proceeding, the Professor urged that there were certain investments which were like going into partnership with evil, and these could at any rate be avoided by Churchmen. Was it not the duty of every Christian who received dividends from concerns remote from the place in which he lived to see that a resonable proportion, of those dividends went back into that district for its moral and spiritual interest?

Mr. G. H. V. Jenkins, a vigorous Australian delegate, contended that neither Mr. Masterman nor Professor Burrows was right. "If," he said, "we put Capital on its mettle, it will be used in the best way. We cannot do without Capital any more than we can do without Labour"—a sentiment echoed a few hours later by Sir George Livesey.

Canon Scott Holland urged Capital and Labour to combine to serve the interests of the whole.

CANADIAN K. C. APPLAUDED.

After the recess of a short hour, the people came back, and again flowed over the benches of the hall until they had filled them. The first speaker was Mr. M. W. Hughes, a Canadian K. C., who was some rounds of applause when he declared that the State should no longer be content to act as a trustworthy policeman to keep the ring while the various contestants struggled and stove therein.

Then came Mr. Thomas Summerbell. The Labour (and Socialist) member for Sunderland made an eloquent appeal for the unfortunate among the working classes, for down-troddon women, for helpless, hapless children. He was cheered to the echo when he declared that the state of things he depicted was a disgrace to a Christian land. Mr. Summerbell gave figures which seemed to show that out of forty-three millions of people in England twenty millions were always poor, twelve millions always on the verge of starvation, and one million always unemployed. He attributed all this, not to bad trade, but to the social system of the country which produced it.

Sir George Livesey turned a cold douche on some of Mr. Summerbell's glowing statements by quoting Mr. John Burns's testimony that much of the awful poverty of the labourer was due to his drunken habits—£100,000,000 of his wages yearly going in drink.

"I represent Capital, but I also represent Labour for they are inseparable. I do not stand here as a capitalist myself; I have earned every penny I possess."

He admitted that the relations between Capital and Labour were about as bad as they could be, and the panacea offered by this great master of industry was based on Mazzini's statement to the worker: "You were a slave, you became a serf you are now a hireling, and your ultimate destination is to become a partner."

It was a strenuous day, and although the work continues this morning, the members of the Congress would not be human if they did not feel glad that the week-end is in sight.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

PERSIA.

Teheran, June 14 ("Times").—A general cessation of work began to-day. The Royal camp outside the town is daily increasing in force. Telegrams are pouring in from the provinces supporting Parliament.

The Mejliss to-day drafted a memorandum to the Shah reminding him of the Royal covenants, enumerating various breaches of the Constitution, and begging the royal co-operation for the restoration of the confidence of the people. In the event of an unfavourable reply, the Mejliss, considering its overtures hopeless, will dissolve, leaving the Sovereign to deal directly with the nation. Seven senior Deputies have been appointed to lay the memorandum before the Shah.

June 16.—The President of the Mejliss and six Deputies waited upon the Shah to-day and presented the memorandum mentioned in my telegram of Sunday. The Shah, in the course of a long and forceful speech, declared that his ancestors won the throne with the sword, and he was not prepared to loose his inheritance without appeal to the sword. He dismissed the deputation, promising a written answer to-morrow. Troops unsuccessfully endeavoured to open the bazaars to-day, notwithstanding the royal proclamation threatening confiscation in the case of refusal to open. The nationalist leader Sulaiman was arrested yesterday, and further arrests are anticipated. The parliamentary party are weakening. The Beliasuver affair is regarded as closed. Persian has given full satisfaction.

June 18.—The Shah has not yet answered the memorandum presented by the Mejliss. The royal camp is receiving reinforcements from the tribes, and the sovereign is not disposed for reconciliation and is apparently determined to re-establish absolutism. The Teheran merchants at a conference to-day declared in favour of continuing the cessation of business.

A telegram from Tabriz was read in Parliament to the effect that the women are selling their jewels there in order to contribute to the fund for the defence of the Constitution. Judging from the position in the capital, the ultimate success of the Shah seems probable.

Teheran, June 18 ("Reuter").—Another band of Afghans, numbering 400 men, with arms and 2,000 camels, is reported to have left Minab, on the coast of the Persian Gulf, on the 9th instant, and to be now half-way between Bam and the Afghan border.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN BORDER.

St. Petersburg, June 14 ("Reuter").—A telegram from Urumiah states that during the past week twenty-eight villages have been plundered by Kurds. Fifteen of the villages were inhabited by Christians. Refugees arrive daily in Urumiah, asking the Governor for assistance. The Russian Consulate is full of Christian refugees from the districts already plundered or threatened by the Kurds.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" learns from Constantinople that Herr Makensen, who was the chief engineer of the Anatolian Railway, has been entrusted with the work of extending the Baghdad Railway from Bulgurlu to Helif. The first detachment of engineers has arrived at Constantinople from Frankfurt on Main, and will proceed at once to Asia Minor.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

Over 8,000 Guests.

London, June 20.

Both the King and Queen are taking the keenest personal interest in the arrangements for the garden party which their Majesties are giving at Windsor Castle to-day, when between eight and nine thousand guests are expected.

Besides, many members of the Royal family, there will be present native rulers from India, ambassadors, ministers, and other diplomatic representatives of nearly every State in the world, peers and peeresses, statesmen, judges, the members of the Royal households, naval and military officers, clergy of every denomination, including many from overseas, and representatives of science, literature, art, music, and the drama.

Windsor, June 19.

The King has visited the East Lawn, where the great garden party takes place to-morrow, and is supervising the final preparations, for the reception of over eight thousand guests. Only fine weather is needed to insure perfect success.

On either side of the beautiful lawn the large tents and marquees are being prepared to-day for the function. The tables are being set out with roses and other flowers.

All the King's servants will be on duty to-morrow. The buffets in the tents erected for the general company will be laden with good things, including strawberries, grapes, and peaches.

The beautiful orangery bordering the East Terrace is also being prepared for the guests.

Very complete arrangements have been made in regard to motor and vehicular traffic.

It is expected that many distinguished members of the Pan-Anglican Conference will be among the guests.

The King and Queen and members of the Royal Family will leave the Castle at about 4-30, and proceed along the East Terrace down the grand flight of steps to the East Lawn. The guests will form up in a double line, and their Majesties will pass down it to the Royal tent, where tea will be taken.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. C. R. F. Seymour, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment), eldest son of C. B. E. Seymour, J. P., of Killegally Park, King's Co. and Zoe Irene, eldest daughter of Colonel L. T. Bishop, ate Commandant, 2nd P. O.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, June 13.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—G T W Perkins (Sept 15); R P D Webster (July 30).

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut T L Mills to be lieutenant (June 12).

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—Sub-Lieut H Wilson Brown to be lieutenant (June 12).

June 15.

Boatswain G Kedge has been promoted to the rank of chief boatswain in his Majesty's fleet (June 1).

War Office, June 16.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut-Col A Y Barton, Army Ordnance Dept from a deputy-assistant director, to be an assistant director at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col C M Mathew, D S O, Army Ordnance Dept (June 7; Major A S Baker, Army Ordnance Dept to be a deputy-assistant director at Head-quarters, vice Lieut-Col A Y Barton (June 9); Capt I B F Currie, R A, to be a Staff captain for Royal Art. (June 1).

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Second Lieut C F S Stewart is removed from the Service for absence without leave April 23.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of june 12:—Capt R J P Anderson, D.S.O. to be major, vice R G Brooke D.S.O. June 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major A B H Clerke is secorded for service on the Staff; Capt W A Short to be major, vice A B H Clerke June 1. Capt Sir J Keane, Bart, resigns his commission June 17. The following notifications are substituted for those which appeared in the "Gazettes" of July 19, 1907, and Sept 3, 1907 respectively:—Capt W P L Davies is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut G J S Taylor to be captain, vice W P L Davies July 5; Supernumerary Lieut B Lamb to be lieutenant, vice J E Westgarth, resigned June 8.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—C G Pritchard, vice Brevet Major E V D Riddell, seconded May 16. C E Blandford, vice I A M Cummins, resigned June 6. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Feb 21:—Lieut E L Caldecott is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 9.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt Capt R J F Meyricke resigns his commission June 17.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut V R Tahourdin to be captain, vice A Crookenden, seconded Feb 13.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut H C Richmond to be adjutant, vice Capt J O'D Ingram April 7.

The East Surrey Regt—Lieut H H Fuller resigns his commission June 17.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R C Money, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major L A H Hamilton to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col R C Money June 14.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Lieut the Hon J C Lyttelton resigns his commission June 17.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col Bernard L Mills, M D, retires on retired pay June 17.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev T H Chapman, B D, chaplain to the forces, third, class, to be chaplain to the forces, second class June 11.

Staff for Royal Engineer Services.

Chief Surveyor T S Jerome, J S O, F S I, to be chief inspector of works, with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel. The undermentioned surveyors, first class, to be superintending inspectors of works, with the honorary rank of major:—S Alcock, F S I, W W Bartholomew, W Kingston, B E, M Inst C E, B A Raves, F S I, A M Inst C E J Greenwood, F S I, A Gregory, F S I, H A Elton, F S I, A J Emery, F S I. The undermentioned surveyors, second class, to be inspectors of works, with the honorary rank of captain: T E Coleman, S H Gulbraith, M A, B E, F S I, E J Bridges, A R I B A, J S Addenbrooke, A R I B A, R W Hammond, F S I, A D Geddes F S I, S Pearse, H J Child, F S I, H W Moxon, F S I, G J Morris, H E Boxshall, F S I, G Gates-Warren, A. Inst. C E (I), A M Rogers, J McEvan, B F Caws A M Inst. C E, S T Wenborn, F S I, W H Stanbury, A R I B A. The undermentioned assistant surveyors to be inspectors of works, with the honorary rank of Captain:—J A L Billingham, F S I W C Humphrey. C H Chapell, W E Pownall, J T Rea, F S I, G J Wright, F S I, G J Chapman, A M Inst. C E F S I, C W Spriggs, G W Sayer, F S I, W H Saunders Addenbrooke, J B Brandshaw, A M Inst C E B A Raves, A M Inst. C E E S Carruthers, H St. J Knight, F S I, L B Bagot. A M Inst. C E, F S I, A T Walmsley, F S I, G H Bryant, F S I, E C Taylor, F S I, E J Bone. The undermentioned assistant surveyors to be inspectors of works, with the honorary rank of lieutenant:—F Earle, A R I B A, E A Nicholls, F S I, S W Harrison, C Condy, C R, Barkshire, F S I, J Critchlow, S Roberts, F S I, H E Coad, F S I, A M Inst. C E, F T B Hewitt, F S I, J C O'Connell, B E, A M Inst. C E, E W G Short, F S I. (April 1, 1907). Superintending Inspector of Works and Honorary Major S Alcock, F S I, is placed on pension (March 6); Inspector of Works and Honorary Major T E Coleman to be superintending inspector of works, vice Honorary Major S Alcock (March 7).

Army Pay Department

Lieut.-Col. W M Duckett, Staff paymaster, is placed on retired pay (June 13).

Memoranda.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—W S S Harvest, Royal Marine Light Inf. (May 8); W Wealleus, the Northamptonshire Regt June 15. Major and Brevet Col A R Auston from the King's Shropshire Light Inf to be Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay June 17. Qrmr. and Honorary Major R P Norman, garrison adjutant and quarter-master, Gibraltar, is placed on retired pay June 17. The undermentioned inspectors of works and honorary captains, Staff for Royal Engineer Services, are granted the honorary rank of major:—T E Coleman May 11, 1907; S H Galbrait M A, B E, F S I, E J Bridges, A R I B A, J S Addenbrooke, A R I B A, R W Hammond, F S I, A D Geddes, F S I, S Pearse May 18, 1907. Lieut. F A G Roughton late Royal Garrison Art having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from Oct 15, 1905, is granted the rank of lieutenant from that date, but without pay or allowances; Lieut F P Crozier, half-pay, resigns his commission June 17.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut W R Fitz R Farquhar resigns his commission June 17.

Admiralty, 17th June.

Captain Richard Henry Peirse, M.V.O., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, in place of Captain Charles Henry Coke, promoted to Flag rank. Dated 18th May.

Engineer-Commander Alfred John Nye, M.V.O., has been promoted to the rank of Engineer-Captain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 14th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Frank Pollinson to be Lieutenant Dated 15th June.

Admiralty, 18th June.

Chief Gunner Henry George Kemor has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy. Dated 31st May.

Chief Boatswain Frederick James Rothery has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant James Whitla Gracey has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 31st July

War Office, Whitehall, 19th June.

General Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, G C B, Indian Army, to be Field-Marshal. Dated 20th June.

War Office, Whitehall, 19th June.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Arthur E Newland is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 27th May.

Royal Garrison Artillery Major William H Carey retires on retired pay, Dated 20th June 1908.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 20th June. Harry M Elliot, vice W H Carey.

Alexander A McHardy, D S O, vice H M Elliot, seconded.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Ralph M L Dutton to be Lieutenant, vice D Pudsey, seconded. Dated 1st June.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Harold C Hart to be Captain, vice P J Foster, appointed Adjutant, 5th Battalion. Dated 11th May.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Richard Hare resigns his Commission, Dated 20th June.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Supernumerary Captain A M J P Kelly, D S O, to be Captain, on augmentation. Dated 9th June.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles Græme Lutyens, from 5th Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R D Baker, promoted. Dated 20th June.

Memoranda,

Colonel Arthur G. Churchill, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay. Dated 18th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Archbald M. Carthew-Yorstoun, C.B. half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 20th June.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Usher, Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Army, whilst employed as a Staff Captain for Artillery. Dated 1st April.

THE LAST CHANCE OF A VOLUNTARY ARMY.

London, June 20.

Only ten days remain for the formation of the Territorial Army under present conditions. After June 30, Tuesday week, the normal term of four years' service will be enforced, but till then a man may join for one, two, three, or four years.

Should Mr. Haldane's experiment fail for lack of men joining the "Home Guards." there is no alternative before the country but some form of compulsory military service. The voluntary system on which the nation has for so long prided itself will have broken down beyond remedy. It is, therefore, urgent that everyone who wishes to serve in the new force should join one or other of his county or city regiments.

Mr, Haldane's latest estimate of the numerical position is:—

Total establishment aimed at (N.C.O.'s and men)	302,199
Present strength	148,459
Percentage got in two months	49 p.c.
Units aimed at	897
Units already recogised	732
Percentage of units got	82 p.c.
Percentage of establishment in battalion necessary for recognition	39 p.c.

The Home Guardsman agrees to perform a certain number of drills a year, eight to fifteen days' camp training, a musketry course, a period of enlistment, subject to three months' notice, with a fine in the event of non-compliance with the conditions of efficiency not exceeding £ 5.

Mr. Haldane, however, makes it clear that penalties will be exacted only for wilful neglect. The Guardsman is also liable to six months' training in war emergency and to modified military discipline. He obtains free rations and pay at Army rates, 1s. 3d. a day during the annual training, and is exempt from jury service.

Employers throughout the country are assisting the creation of the force by a promise not to penalise either in holidays or in pay employes who join. It is hoped to create military institutes in each county, to foster healthy rivalry between city and city and county and county, and to forward the social and sporting interests, as well as the military efficiency of the men.

The scheme is founded on a sincere desire to maintain the voluntary spirit. By a spurt in recruiting between now and June 30 Mr. Haldane can announce on July 1 that Great Britain's new force for Home Defence is complete.

MR. JOHN BURNS' SERIOUS ILLNESS.

Result of Intervention in Street Accident.

London, June 20.

Although Mr. John Burns is lying seriously ill at his house in Lavender-gardens, Clapham Junction, he insists on attending to the important and pressing duties of his office as President of the Local Government Board. Yesterday his assistant private secretary, Mr. Comyns, visited the right hon. gentleman, and spent some time in transacting business.

Mr. Burns's sound, vigorous constitution has hitherto been unassailed, and his robust health has always been his boast. A fortnight ago he caught a chill, and developed a catarrh which resisted all efforts on the part of his doctor. This ailment did not, however, prevent the President of the Local Government Board from devoting himself to his official and Parliamentary duties. A new and more alarming phase of his indisposition appeared on Saturday last, when Mr. Burns went to Hyde Park to see the demonstration of Suffragists.

As he was leaving the Park the right hon. gentleman was the witness of a collision between a motor-cab and an omnibus, in which a policeman was injured and narrowly escaped with his life. The motor-cab dashed into the omnibus and carried with it the constable, who found himself wedged between the vehicles. Several people hastened to his rescue, and Mr. Burns, coming upon the scene at the critical moment, dashed forward through the crowd and with characteristic vigour tried to pull the motor-car away from the imprisoned policeman.

Mr. Burns is a strong man, and had he been in his accustomed health the task might not have been beyond his powers, but the strain proved too great, and when he reached home he found that he was suffering from internal pains. The family doctor thought it advisable to call in a specialist, and the President of the Local Government Board is now compelled to keep is bed. The exact nature of the mischief is not yet known, but no alarming symptoms have developed. His temperature yesterday was almost normal, and though weak the patient was able to attend to some of the more urgent affairs of his office.

Many people called at Lavender-gardens, and were informed by Mrs. Burns that there was no change in his condition.

A. B. C. GUIDE TO MOTORISTS.

ACCUMULATOR FULLER.

NON-CORRODING GREASE-CUP TERMINALS SPLENDID FINISH.

PLATES GUARANTEED FINEST MATERIALS HIGHEST POSSIBLE CAPACITY EFFICIENCY AND DURABILITY.

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET. FULLER

You connect the Accumulator a night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor.

PATENT HIGH SPEED COIL FULLER.

"Trembler and Non-Trembler Midget and Mite."

"A triumph of Electrical skill, and its effects must be seen to be believed." The Motor.

20,000 SPARKS PER MINUTE.

Fuller Magnetos. High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models. Made Five World's Records.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th inst." Dec. 13th, 1907.

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-EARP.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's self-starting Magneto.

119, Three Colt Street, Lime House, Sept. 17th, 1907.

Dear Sirs,

British Motor Boat Club Regatta, Sept. 14th, 1907, cabin cruiser K. L. won 15 mile handicap.

The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 2.] [BOMBAY, JULY 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86	un	chgd
2 do. Rentes	95		1/4
4½ do. Sterling Loan	100 1/4		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 13/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/8		1/8
Do. in New York	53 3/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 12		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin	20 38 3/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills	1 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 months' sight	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	1 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3/4		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...Is. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Closing tone of Silver:—Steady.
Bank of England report unutilated.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	4,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 ,,
Imports	2,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...6·35—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 3/4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·04 —02	5·33 +01	5·12 —03	5·04 —03	4·99 —02

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·96 —02	4·94 —02	4·94 —02	4·95 —02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	2,200 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·20—10	Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to commission House liquidation.
Futures—Month of July. 9·26—12	
Do. Oct. 9·09—13	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/4—1/8.
Futures—Month of July 9·24—15
Do do Oct. 9·14—15
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.
New York and New Orleans markets closed on Friday and Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 5/16+1/16

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. India, 13/9.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 69 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 3/16
Bar Iron :—	
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & Z. F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 6 5 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
11 Boxes Gold Bullions.	7,91,040	London	National Bk.
1 Case Sov	37,500	London	Cox & Co.
1 Bundle Rs	1,100	Muscat	M. Mackenzie
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bahrein	
1 Bag Rs.	661	Aden	
1 Bundle Sov	150	Muscat	C. Dwarkadas
Gold Coins	1,404		
Rupees	1,900		
33 Bundles Sov	2,595	Bahrein	Sundry Importers.
Rupees	63,405		
7 Packages Sov.	60	Dubai	
Gold Coins	3,629		
Rupees	7,948		
5 Bundles Sov	1,950	Koweit	
Gold Coins	898		
Rupees	6,943		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [3RD JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England	2 per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal	4 per cent. ,, 2nd July.
Bank of Bombay	5 per cent. ,, 2nd ,,
Bank of Madras	7 per cent. ,, 16th June.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1-3 27/32 T. T. and 1-3 7/8 on demand. There has been a small enquiry for the mail at these quotations. Scarcely any quotas are offered but so far Banks have refused to buy below 1/4-3 months' sight. For Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... Is. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... Is. 3 7/8d.
Credits—2 months' sight	... Is. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... Is. 4 1/8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	127 3/4
Do 2 months' sight, Marks	127
Hongkong—20 days' sight	183
Yokohama—20 days' sight	181 3/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight	181 1/2

Government Paper :—
There has been very little business done in this market to-day. Rates remain as per 7-3 last week.

unchanged. Calcutta market is also quiet at 95 15-16 for ready and for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·14
1st Settlement	,, 95·14

Bullion :—
On Thursday Bar silver in London closed 1-8 up at 24 13-16 ready and 24 7-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 better at 53 3-4. Locally the market has been slightly firmer, the ready rate opening at 63 7-8 and closing at 64, ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged and steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 5 3
Australian Bar Gold	24 5 3
Bombay Bar Gold	24 2 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 4 0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	64 0 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	64 0 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	64 1 0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	69,000	.....
Other Deposits	5,90,000	.....
Sundries	61,000	.....
Assets—		
Government Securities	.....	3,05,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	20,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	6,47,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	38,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	7,18,000
Bullion	.....	32,000
Balance with other Banks	29,000	.....
Sundries	21,000	.....
Cash	24,17,000	.....

Council Bills :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs, 1 lakh bills was allotted at 1s. 3 29/32d. and 1 lakh Telegraphic Tranfers at Is. 3 15/16d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 1·60 lakhs and the amount advertised for allotment next week is again 10 lakhs.

The mail of the 19th June brings £110,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. nil.
Bombay	,, 5,80,000
Madras	,, 4,20,000
Total	...Rs. 10,00,000

The mail of the 26th June brings £100,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 40,000
Bombay	,, 10,000
Madras	,, 1,10,000
Total	...Rs. 1,60,000

The mail of the 3rd July brings £220,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver forCalcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. nil.
Bombay	,, 10,000
Madras	,, 90,000
Total	...Rs. 1,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish	752	171,917	353,856
Central India	197	58,378	126,482
Surat and Nugger	1,498	114,746	241,965
Berars	285	314,653	466,683
Central Provinces	242	241,334	308,110
Total Comras	2,924	901,128	1,497,096
Dhollera	11,500	170,511	365,877
Broach	565	203,933	277,453
Compta and Dharwar	9,542	165,648	152,792
Westerns	1,553	15,446	13,009
Bengals, N.-W. P.	1,821	322,722	459,887
Bengals, Rajputana	1,267	35,522	98,717
Sind	3,095	43,758	14,225
Persian	43	1,746	2,544
American	829	45,333	19,048
Egyptian	177	6,634	1,252
Other Sorts	nil	791	850
Totals	33,617	1,919,232	2,882,712

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts from 25th June to 2nd July	40,193	50,699	—10,203
Receipts from 1st Oct to 2nd July	1,919,232	2,882,712	—963,480
Shipments from 25th June to 2nd July			
Europe	23,009	33,626	—10,617
China	16,833	20,983	—2,120
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	41,872	54,609	—12,737
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 2nd July.			
Europe	568,819	1,051,785	—482,966
China	29,273	39,680	—10,407
Japan	318,818	565,875	—247,057
Coast Ports	31,414	56,566	—25,152
Total	948,324	1,713,906	—763,582
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	8,394	24,945	—16,550
China			
Japan	3,604	200	+3,404
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 13th June 1908.—11,127 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 11th April 1908,—24,756 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907	378,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 2nd July 08	1,919,232 ,,
	2,297,232 ,,
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 2nd July 1908	950,324 ,,
	1,346,908 ,,
Afloat	11,989 ,,
	1,334,909 ,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	859,000 ,,
Stock in all hands on 2nd July 1908	475,909 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
In New Crop positions, which now occupy chief attention in the Home markets, the fluctuations during the interval have been slight and prices show a small decline on our last Friday's quotations. The Bureau Report received this week gives little guide as to the further course of the market, the average condition of 81·7 being a fair one. With a continuance of the present favourable weather in America, we may look for fluctuating markets with a tendency towards lower prices. So far, there are no signs of any considerable movement one way or the other, but trade conditions are by no means encouraging.

The American markets are closed to-day and to-morrow for Independence Day.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

Liverpool—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·30	6·35	—25
Futures, July-August	5·36	5·34	—20
Do. Dec-Jan.	5·02	4·94	—08
New York—			
Spot	11·50	11·20	—30
Futures, Oct.	9·26	9·26	unchgd
Do. Dec.	New position	9·09	New position
New Orleans—			
Spot	11	11 1/4	—1/4
Futures, Oct.	9·29	9·24	—05
Do. Dec.	New position	9·14	New position

The local market has been dull during the week, but prices have been almost maintained. In most cases, however, they are purely nominal as there is nothing doing for forward delivery in old or new crop with the exception of the usual "Sutta" business in good Broach, March 09, and fully good Bengals, January 09, both of which are easier.

For ready cotton the demand for Japan has fallen off, and exporters to Europe are almost out of the market. Mills are buying quietly and the daily off-take has been small, seldom exceeding 3,000 bales. Holders of stocks are generally showing more inclination to sell owing to favourable rains in the interior, but a fair amount of Bengal cotton is still being held for higher prices.

Receipts for the week have been moderate, arrivals of Dholleras having been free. As compared with last year the deficiency in the total receipts now amounts to 963,000 bales.

Good rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Berars and Khandeish, and in parts of Gujerat, the Deccan and Rajpatana, but rain is much needed in the North of India and United Provinces. Cotton sowing is making good progress where the rainfall has been sufficient, and early sowings in the Berars have greatly benefitted by the late rain.

QUOTATIONS :—

	OLD CROP. Rs. a	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	218/19	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	211/12	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	205	,,
Fine M. G. Juttia	198	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	192	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	198	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	188/9	,,
Good Westerns	198/9	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	227/8	,,
NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Good M. G. Broach	238	March/09
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	216	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	211	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	205	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	192/3	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	189	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	175	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	7,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·61	5·30	5·09	5·01	4·96

—03

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·93	4·91	4·91	4·92

—03

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with very little doing. A line has been done during the week for Marseilles, Liverpool at 7s. For Antwerp 6s. 6d. was taken for a filling up order. Small lots have been done for Hamburg; Havre and Genoa at 8s. 6d. and for Hull at 8s.

For August, we quote 9s. p.p. and for September-October, 9s. 6d. p.p.

Liners rates are as follows :—

Anchor Line, July-August	... 8s.
P. and O.	... 8s. 6d.
Rubattino, July full ; August	... 8s. 6d.
Austrian Lloyds, July, August	13s. 6d. to 14-6.

No fixture have been reported this week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	45,643 cwts.
Linseed	22,198 ,,
Rapeseed	20,937 ,,
Gingellyseed	4,293 ,,
Poppyseed	29,149 ,,
Groundnuts	425 ,,
Castorseed	18,829 ,,
Rice	1,05,378 ,,
Myrabollams	5,702 ,,
Cottonseed	16,683 ,,
Mowraseed	7,856 ,,
Gram	3,136 ,,
Jowar	345 ,,
Maize	2 ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market has been quiet during the week with a small demand, and prices have given way 1 to 2 annas per cwt.

We quote at the close as under :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
September	,, 8 14 0
New Crop, March-April	,, 8 5 0

Rapeseed :—
The market has ruled dull with a limited enquiry, but there is little change in prices for ready seed.

We quote as follows :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 1 0
,, ,, Delhi	,, 9 3 0
,, Yellow Guzerat	,, 10 3 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 10 1 0
New Brown Delhi April-May	8 6 0

Gingellyseed :—
There is very little doing in this market but prices are steady as under. Rates are more or less nominal.

Muggy	Rs. 56 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	,, 53 8 0
,, Secunderabad	,, 57 0 0

Poppyseed :—
Rates are easier and there has been little doing during the week.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 10 8 0

Castorseed :—
Has ruled quiet and prices are slightly easier as under :—

Ready	Rs. 31 0 0

Cottonseed :—
The market has been steady throughout the week with business doing at Rs. 26 which is the closing rate.

Mowraseed :—
A fair business has been reported during the week at Rs. 5-15-0 B. T. and the market closes steady at this rate.

Wheat :—
The market has been easier and prices are lower as under :—

White Delhi, July	Rs. 6 3 8 B. T.
,, ,, Aug-Sept	,, 6 2 0 ,,
New White Delhi April-May	,, 5 6 8 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—We have no change to report in this market during the week.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—In this market also there has been no change worth reporting.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—There is no demand in the market at present. Dealers are cautiously awaiting reports of rains in the districts and unless these are satisfactory business will not be done. The Home Market is firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet. Prices are steady owing to firmness at Home. Much forward business is impossible until the prospects of a good monsoon are assured and stocks here are materially reduced.

DHOTIES.—There is no change in this market, and no business doing. Home market is steady.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market has shown signs of much weakness during the week and prices here too are much reduced owing to large stocks with little or no demand. Consumptive demand continues meagre and there is no chance of improvement till rains are satisfactory everywhere.

YELLOW METAL.—Also declined at Home and here and there is no change to report.

COALS.

Market is quiet with no business passing. We do not expect to see any activity before the early part of September. We quote as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Cardiff	20 8 0 per ton
Davison's West Hartley	18 8 0 ,,
Yorkshire	18 0 0 ,,
Scotch	17 8 0 ,,
Desherghur	15 0 0 ,,
Beehpore	14 12 0 ,,
Lawrie's Desherghur	14 12 0 ,,
Shaw's Anthracite	14 12 0 ,,
Shaw's Standard	14 0 0 ,,
Hielger's Anthracite	14 12 0 ,,
Hielger's Standard	14 0 0 ,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the Market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose, Swan Brand	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit.
,, new tins ,, ,,	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Roumanian Bulk loose, Ship Brand	Rs. 3 4 0 per unit
,, new tins ,, ,,	Rs. 3 14 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk, R. Sun Brand	Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
,, new tins ,, ,,	Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor cases	Rs. 4 6 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is weak and the prices are declining. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,395. Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 64 1-2, and Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 56 1-2. Mill Shares are quiet; Ahmedabad advance at Rs. 490, and Century's at Rs. 390. Central India Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 1,710, and Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,290. Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares are steady at Rs. 1,065. Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 100. Currimbhai's have declined to Rs. 1,005. Connaught's are weak at Rs. 275. Coorla's are quiet at Rs. 760. David's have gradually declined to Rs. 355. Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 725. Luxmi Cotton are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,355 in the middle of the week, and at the close there are quiet at Rs. 1,345. Manekji Petit's have fallen to Rs. 3,112 1-2 for August settlement. Morarji's are quiet at Rs. 2,950. New City of Bombay are weak at Rs. 670, Southern Mahratta's at Rs. 190 and Textile's at Rs. 1,190. In Press shares Munmar's have advanced to Rs. 287 1-2. Mofussil's are unchanged at Rs. 630 and New Berar's at Rs. 485. Hingolee's are quiet at Rs. 110. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown's are steady at Rs. 310. Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 126. Bombay-Burmah's are at Rs. 9,850 and Quarter's shares at Rs. 2,500. Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co.'s Ld., Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 161, and Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 151. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s Ordinary shares have ruled between Rs. 320 and Rs. 330; and closed at the latter rate and Preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 275. The Manganese Co.'s Ld. shares are quiet. Central India Mining Co. are at Rs. 370, and Shivrajpur's at Rs. 37, a good lot of Bamankus Manganese Co., Ld., shares was placed at Rs. 9. Vishnu Mill Co., Ld., Preference shares have changed hands at Rs.10 premium. Marck's are steady at Rs. 135. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 465. Bombay Telephone's are unchanged at Rs. 34. Treschers have been put through at Rs. 580. In Railway Companies Tapti-Valley's are weak at Rs. 417 1-2; Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 567 1-2, and transactions in Ahmedabad-Dholkas are reported at Rs. 102. Amritsar-Pattis are quiet at Rs. 118. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967)	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946)	99-8-0
5 per cent. ,, (due 1925)	113-0-0
5 per cent. ,, (due 1933)	115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 3rd July from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	83
Eries	19
Unions	149
Southern Pref. (American)	45
Canadian Pacific Railway	164
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	100
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	122
Burma Railway	105 x.d.
Nizam's State Railway	110
South Indian Railway (1910)	100
Southern Punjab Railway	122
Brighton A (Berthas)	82
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	44
Great Western (Ord.)	121
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.)	206
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid)	3
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	9 x.d.
Barnagore Jute Factory	3
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10
British Electric Traction Preference	4 x.d.
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4
Calcutta Electric Supply	6
Calcutta Trams	6
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2 5s. 0d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series	92
Chartered of S. Africa	1s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	3
East Rands	4
Rand Mines	6
Tanganyikas	3
Mysore Gold	4
Champion Reefs	5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)	2s.
Goldfields of Dharwar	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	2
Nundydroog	2s.
Anaconda Copper	8
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	63
Johannesburg Consolidated	19s. 9d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	7
Orcya Brownhill	13s. 9d.
Witbwatersrand Deep	4
New Kleinfontein	2
Great Boulder Proprietary	20s. 6d.

BILLS IN LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee. (1) The amounts of the bills issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and no single bill will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000. (2) The bills will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. (3) All applications for bills should reach the Comptroller General.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	12 p. c.	1,395
Bank of India	100	50	5 ,,	64½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,320
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 14 ,,	84½ 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	55½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 ,,	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£53
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£16¾
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	200
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United	250	250	20	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	390
Central India	500	500	85	1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ohhol Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,065
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 100
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,005
David	250	250	20	355
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	610
Empress	500	500	15	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	11
Gold Mohur	500	500	10	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	525
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	493
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	325
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	192½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	485
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	10	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	755
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning	50	50	.....	10
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	10	665
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	670
Queen	1000	1,000	20	325
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	770
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,200
Textile	500	500	30	1,190
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Brenl's Cawnpore	200	200	28	190
Broach City	200	200	14	235
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cts	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.	250	250	25	287½
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Moufussil Co.	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	1	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 16½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	O. £10	£10	Nil.	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	98
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	320
	P. 250	150	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 370
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kamp and Co.	200	175	yr. 14	248
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	1½	250
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	135
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	11	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life Assurance	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.	40	40	p. c. 10	50
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Shivrajpur	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 16 Nil.	37 30
Syndicate	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soondy and Co.	100	100	Nil.	xdnts 18
Tata Iron Steel Co. Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	div. 1½ div. 5 1/2
Thackersand Co.	100	100	p

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF REVAL.

The Royal meeting at Reval has done many things. It has strengthened the new bond of sympathy between two great Empires. It cannot but have confirmed the Czar in his resolution to proceed steadily if cautiously along the path of constitutional reform. The mere coming in contact with the greatest of constitutional monarchs, quite irrespective of any words that might have been spoken, would produce this effect. Constitutionalism is as catching as tyranny and revolution. More than anything else, we may hope that the meeting has settled the Macedonian question. Russia has surely been convinced that her proposed system of rural guards for keeping the bands of Bulgarians, Greeks, and Servians at a distance would not only not cost nothing, but would lay an insupportable burden on the villages. Far more effectual would be Sir Edward Grey's plain, based on the suggestion of the forty-eight European officers actually serving in the country, of organizing the gendarmerie into mobile columns to deal with the mischievous invaders. The most important of all the British proposals is that the civil administration of Macedonia should be the first charge on the Budget—in other words, that the Inspector-General and the Finance Commission should appropriate what they need for the gendarmerie out of the receipts of the province, and hand over the rest to Turkey. This looks alarmingly like sequestrating Macedonia altogether, so to allay the Porte's fears a guarantee would be given of the continuance of the province as a part of the Turkish Empire. Only by these means can that unfortunate cockpit of rival factions be brought back to civilisation.

PANEM ET CIRCENSES.

At the very moment when the extravagant scheme of Old Age Pensions is introduced into a half-hearted House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd-George, the Department over which he used to preside with some success has had the bad taste and tactlessness to issue returns showing that there is a decline in employment in most industries as compared with a year ago. While acknowledging that this falling off was in some measure due to the strike of shipwrights woodcutters, "et hoc genus omne" on the Tyne, Tees, and Wear, this cannot account for all the deficiency, as anybody will confess who studied the recent trade returns. While all countries are suffering more or less, Free Trade Britain is having the worst time of any. A more unfortunate time for saddling the country with a great and new burden could not possibly have been devised. Little recks the Government that the streets are filling with loafers. That does not seem to them the principal point. The great thing is to give everybody doles out of the public purse. "Panem et Circenses" is their motto. It ruined Rome. Will it do less for Great Britain?

LINDISFARNE.

Holy Island, or Lindisfarne, which is to be visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July, is memorable in Christian history as the centre from which the Saxon bishops Aidan and Cuthbert evangelised savage Northumbria. The red-tinted ruin which people go to Holy Island to see now has no connection beyond that of site with the ancient cathedral sacked by the Danes in 875. This was succeeded by a Benedictine church founded from Durham after the Conquest. It is the ruins of this Benedictine Priory that are dear to the "picturesque tourist." The memory of Cuthbert is immortal in Holy Island. The monks fled with their relics to Durham when the Danes came, and in 1069 when the Conqueror was coming north they fled back with them for safety to Holy Island. The Cuthbert shrine at Durham was the cause of the enormous mediæval wealth of Durham. The ruined church is a small model of Durham Cathedral, and there are enough fragments of monastic buildings left to give a good idea what an eleventh-century Benedictine monastry was like. There was a memorable scene on Holy Island twenty years ago, when the Catholics of the North of England celebrated the twelfth centenary of St Cuthbert by a great pilgrimage to the Island.

THE ISLAND'S HISTORY.

Though it is only two miles from Northumberland, Holy Island is, for administrative purposes reckoned as part of Durham. At ebb tides the channel is nearly dry, and even at spring tides the water, which rises to a height of seven feet, oozes through rather than flows over the sands. The island has little natural beauty. It consists largely of sandy rabbit warrens surrounded by rocky masses in which are embedded ringed fossils which are locally called St. Cuthbert's Beads and are supposed to have been made by the saint's own hammer and chisel. The most famous story of the saint tells how, after his death, his remains floated round the island in a stone coffin, and after many wanderings found rest in the Lindisfarne Priory, which is the objective of the Royal visit. In all old pictures the saint is represented as having the head of the sainted King Oswald in his hands. This tradition is confirmed by the fact that when the clergy had the grave opened in 1826 they found the bones of one man—presumably St. Cuthbert—and an additional skull.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE PAGEANT.

The Gloucestershire Historical Pageant, which Mr. George P. Hawtrey is preparing for production at Cheltenham from July 6 to 11, the profits of which are to be devoted to the Veterans' Relief Fund, will consist of eight episodes of county interest. Nearly 3,000 performers will take part. Lord Esmeth has written a letter expressing his satisfaction at the progress of the pageant, and his intention to be present on the opening day. The Lord Mayor of London has also promised to attend, and with the Sheriffs will visit the ground in State. The visit will take place on Wednesday, July 8. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and the Duke of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Alexander of Teck are among the patrons of the pageant.

CARTHAGE-TO-DAY.

"It has rained all to-day, but in spite of it I have been to Carthage, not in a fitting manner, on horseback, as I had intended, but in a cattle truck train," writes J. S. J. in the "Evening Standard." "The journey of eight miles was through the most miserable of sea marshes, with only a flock of flamingoes to remember kindly. I visited the museum but excavations are not made on a scale that the great buried city warrants. Archæologists nowadays do not consider Carthage old enough. But the most lenient of tourists may, by doing a little digging, find perhaps an ancient lamp or two like the one with which the Foolish Virgins were bothered, or a glass bottle made opalescent through the years. There is still the artificial ring lake and oblong harbour where they moored the galleys of Dido the queen, but it is grass land where the city was. The cathedral is built in the Moorish style, and Cardinal Lavigerie, who lies buried there, built it and dressed his monks in Arab costume in order to Christianise more readily the natives."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss and March. "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery, and for the skin is a most valuable [illegible] particularly perfumed. Obtainable [illegible]

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

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LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

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ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

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Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

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RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

"Sanitas-Okol"

IS the most powerful DISINFECTANT yet discovered, being more than 20 times as strong as pure Carbolic Acid.

Re. 1 Bottle of "Sanitas-Okol" makes 50 gallons of Disinfectant.
1 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" makes from 500 to 1000 gallons, Rs. 5. 8.
5 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" Rs. 22. 8.
"Sanitas Powder" 6 as. and 12 as. per tin.

Samples for trial and literature may be had of the Agents for Bombay,

MESSRS. TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR A RUNABOUT CAR

THE FORD 15-16 H.P. 4-CYLINDER is the IDEAL BUSINESS MAN'S CONVEYANCE.

EASY TO DRIVE
RELIABLE
BUILT FOR WORK

THE FORD is easily the best Runabout on the market.
TRY ONE, WE WILL GIVE YOU A RUN.
Price From Rs. 2,800.

SOLE AGENTS:

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA,
35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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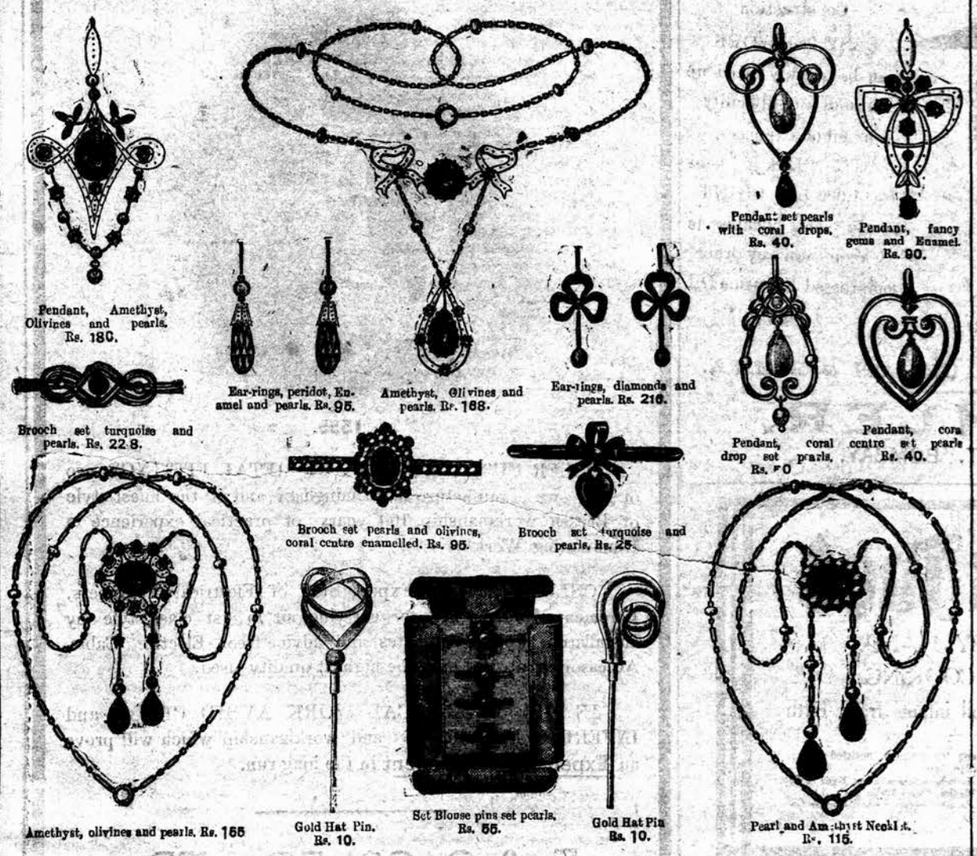
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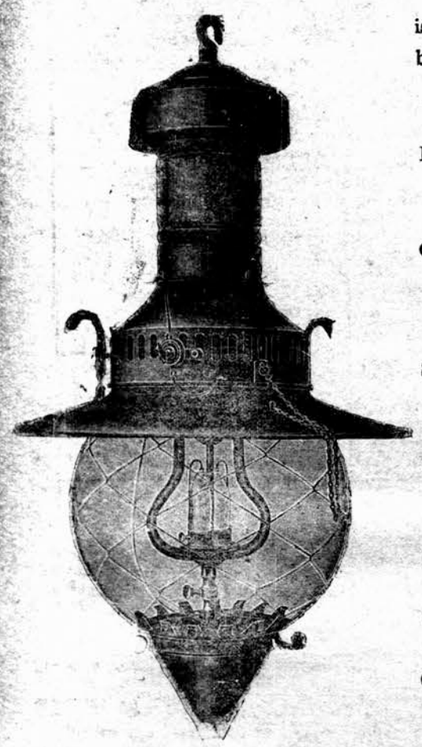

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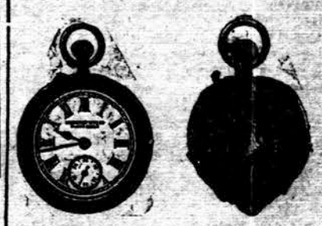

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